INTERNATIONAL

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'S WEATHER — PARIS: — Occasional emp. 41-30 (5.—1). Tomorrow little Yesterday's temp. 41-37 (5-3). LON- occasional rain. Temp. 43-32 (6-0). cooler, occasional snow flurries. Yes- emp. 43-32 (6-0). CHANNEL: Moderate, ccasional showers. Temp. 45-37 (13-3). RK: Fair. Temp. 41-28 (5—2). Yes- emp. 45-30 (7.—1).

DITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria ..... 4 S. | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ... 10 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Netherlands .. 0.85 Flor.
Egypt ..... 12 P.T. | Nigeria 2/6
Germany ..... 0.50 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 1/6 | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 6 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland ..... 1/9 | Switzerland .. 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 130 Lire | Turkey ..... 2.50 T.L.
Israel ..... I.£1.00 | U.S. Military $0.15
Lebanon ..... 2.5 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 D.

United Press International.

T AMONG HIS PEERS—Prince Charles getting a few jokes before entering the House of Lords. him are his sponsors into Britain's upper cham- the Duke of Kent (left) and the Duke of Beaufort.

nid Pomp and 'Hear Hear,' harles Is Seated in Lords

By Anthony Lewis

NDON, Feb. 11 (NYT).— e Charles, summoned to iment by his mother "for us and urgent affairs," his seat today in the House rds.

21-year-old Prince of thus became legally en- to take part in parlia- ary debates. Whether he feel it right to do so, as apparent to the throne, is her question.

day's ceremony displayed characteristic British mix- of formality and under- ment, tradition and good r. Like the prince's in- ure last July, it provided k to history without any ase of political significance.

2:30 this afternoon, with filling every seat and ling in the corners of the ficent House of Lords mber, the Gentleman er of the Black Air Chief Marshal Sir ge Mills, entered the cham-

A symbolic royal mes- r, he wore black velvet white stockings.

ind him came the Garter of Arms, Sir Anthony Wagner, who decides matters of nobility and titles. Then came a procession of peers.

Prince Charles was preceded by his equerry, Squadron Leader David Checketts, who carried the prince's coronet on a velvet cushion.

Before and behind the prince were his two formal sponsors in the House—the Duke of Beaufort and the Duke of Kent, Charles's 34-year-old first cousin once removed.

The prince stood at the Woolsack, the large black hassock on which the presiding officer of the House, the Lord Chancellor, sits.

In his quiet voice, the prince swore allegiance "to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, her heirs and successors." He doffed his black cockade hat, walked to the end of the room and sat on a chair to the right of the empty throne.

Then he rose again, walked over to the Woolsack and shook hands with the Lord Chancellor. They both smiled, and from the assembled peers came a murmur of "Hear hear." The ten-minute ceremony was over.

greeing to Discuss City

S. Says Soviet Reply Skirts lks on Specific Berlin Ills

SHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).— viet Union ignored Western ls to discuss specific topics ove life in Berlin but in- nggested a discussion on Berlin only and how to e "frictions in this region," te Department said today. officer Carl Bartch com- on the Soviet note to the Western powers, received in yesterday. The spokes- cautious comment made it e Soviet reply represented line approach to the prob- Berlin.

proposal, The New York eported from Bonn, was in handed to the embassies of ited States, Britain and in Moscow. The note also d that Ambassador Pyotr mov meet the ambassadors three Western powers in the Control Council building in Berlin.

ccepted, this would mean t use of this vestigial four- occupation institution by diplomats since the abortive reign Ministers Conference in.]

Soviet note was in reply to Western aides-memoire of which specified the topics nited States, Britain and proposed to discuss with iet Union "with the purpose roving conditions in and the city," Mr. Bartch said.

ent on to list the topics as: ovement in the travel of and goods between Berlin est Germany; restoration of culation and telephone con- tions within Berlin to- with improvement of nd trade relations between o parts of the city; and re- of economic discrimination the Western sectors of Ber-

Soviet reply "in substance follows closely the remarks made by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on July 10, 1969," Mr. Bartch said.

The reply, he added, "did not respond to the specific points mentioned in our Dec. 16 approach but it did agree to talks in Berlin

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Air Strikes Defended By Laird

Cites 'Protective Reaction' Policy

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that the policy of "protective reaction" applies to retaliatory air strikes over North Vietnam as well as to ground actions by American troops into Laos and Cambodia.

At a news conference in Saigon, he said that American warplanes would continue to take whatever steps necessary to protect themselves during reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam.

The "protective reaction" policy, as defined last year by the secretary, authorizes American commanders to take whatever action is required to protect the safety of American troops, even if it means shelling or calling in air strikes against enemy positions across the Laotian and Cambodian borders or engaging enemy units in "hot pursuit."

Today, for the first time, Mr. Laird specifically included North Vietnam in that policy.

Part of 'Understanding'

He also told newsmen here that the U.S. reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam were part of the so-called "understanding" worked out with North Vietnam in advance of the bombing halt on Nov. 1, 1968.

Previously, diplomats have said that the much-abused understanding embraced only three points: North Vietnamese agreement not to shell the principal population centers of South Vietnam and not to infiltrate large numbers of troops across the Demilitarized Zone, and a pledge that they would deal directly with the Saigon government at the Paris negotiations. Mr. Laird appeared to be adding a fourth point in his remarks this afternoon.

"We presently use the policy of protective reaction to guarantee the safety of American troops in South Vietnam and also so far as Laos and Cambodia are concerned," he said.

"Last week it was announced that certain strikes were made [by American aircraft] in North Vietnam. There had been a violation of the so-called understanding as far as reconnaissance flights were concerned.

'We Will Continue'

"We will continue to follow the policy of protective reaction to protect our American airmen as well as our ground forces whenever those understandings are violated."

The secretary was referring to an incident on Jan. 28 in which American fighter-bombers attacked an anti-aircraft missile base 90 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone in North Vietnam after an unarmed American reconnaissance plane had been fired upon. A U.S. jet fighter and a rescue helicopter were lost in the action.

A few days later, the U.S. military command announced that aircraft had again struck at a missile base inside North Vietnam in response to enemy ground fire. No planes were lost in that incident.

Both these attacks fell within the policy of protective reaction, Mr. Laird said today. He emphasized that the flights over North Vietnam would continue and that the aircraft would take the necessary steps to defend themselves.

Mr. Laird did not elaborate further, but a military source said

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Associated Press.

FIRST SAD CONVOY—Cars and trucks, preceded by snowplows, leave Bourg St. Maurice to enter avalanche-stricken Val d'Isère. The trucks carried in a number of coffins.

Britons Polled Oppose Joining Common Market

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP).—British public opinion is swinging against joining the Common Market, according to the results of an opinion poll reported today.

The Opinion Research Center said 18 percent of those polled favor joining the market, compared with 51 percent in 1966, while 72 percent oppose membership compared with 20 percent in 1966.

A sample of 500 voters was questioned following publication yesterday of a government white paper that attempted to assess the price of joining, and 57 percent of those polled said increased costs were the main reason for their opposition.

Sixty-seven percent wanted Britain to negotiate with the market to see what terms could be obtained before deciding on membership.

France Ready For Talks on Bigger EEC

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 11.—France said today all internal Common Market conditions have been met for the opening of negotiations with Britain and three other candidates for entry.

Following a weekly cabinet meeting, Léo Hamon, the government spokesman, said the Six had worked out all EEC problems that could have kept negotiations with the candidates from opening this summer as expected.

The government took no official notice of yesterday's British white paper on the cost of entry into the market, but diplomatic sources said that the paper was about what has been expected. They saw it as positive rather than negative.

They said that if Prime Minister Harold Wilson had in fact changed his mind about joining the Common Market, he could have issued a much more damning report.

Mr. Hamon said that the Six had tied up all their loose economic ends during the marathon meeting last weekend in Brussels, and that "the government considers that the conditions for enlarging and strengthening the community are filled."

Brussels Accords

At the Brussels meeting, the Common Market countries hammered out a series of compromises for financing community programs, including agriculture payments and the budget for the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

Mr. Hamon said that "from today" France is ready to begin talks among the Six on enlargement of the community, and that "the door is open for the negotiation with Great Britain and the three other candidates."

He specified that the only condition is that the Brussels agreement be ratified by the national parliaments of each member country. It was interpreted as a French hint to their partners not to delay ratification of the Brussels agreements while talks on the new candidates proceed.

In addition to Britain, the candidates are Ireland, Norway and Denmark.

Coffin Convoy Braves Snow

Val d'Isère, Avalanche Site, Still in Virtual State of Siege

VAL D'ISERE, France, Feb. 11 (UPI).—A convoy with the bodies of 39 victims of the Val d'Isère avalanche and 200 schoolchildren left the stricken Alpine station today for the safety of the valley below.

Accompanied by Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin, they departed in a swirling snowstorm under the threat of further avalanches, leaving Val d'Isère in a virtual state of siege.

The occupants of six hotels and hotels feared threatened by new avalanches were moved out to emergency quarters, some under protest.

Many had slept the night in Val d'Isère's movie house, and in the corridors and waiting rooms of other guest houses and hotels.

Officials warned that there was no chance of anyone but the children getting out tonight. They said the weather conditions were too bad and the risks were too great of avalanches on the narrow 20-mile road through the snow-covered mountain walls down to Bourg-Saint-Maurice.

Food For 15 Days

Val d'Isère has enough food for 15 days, Mayor Noël Machet said.

Speaking over his local radio station, Mr. Machet urged residents and tourists to remain calm and stay indoors as much as possible so as not to hamper snow clearing work.

In Bourg-Saint-Maurice, anger grew among anxious relatives at what they called the failure of authorities to protect Val d'Isère against avalanche danger.

Underlining their complaints were three fresh—but minor—avalanches that again blocked the road between Val d'Isère and Bourg-Saint-Maurice this morning.

No victims were reported but the fresh falls delayed the start of the convoys bringing 39 unpainted coffins up the mountain for those killed in yesterday's murderous avalanche.

The new snow halted plans for relatives pouring into Bourg-Saint-Maurice from all over France to make the journey to Val d'Isère, 3,000 feet higher up in the mountains.

Convoy of Coffins

The convoy of coffins, a fleet of black painted police panel trucks, took four hours to make the trip with snowplows, and the police refused to let anyone else set out.

In Bourg-Saint-Maurice, relatives and parents—many of them with red-rimmed eyes from emotion and sleeplessness—laid siege to officials in their offices.

"When can we see our children?" they asked. The reply was usually a shrug of the shoulders.

In Paris, government spokesman Léo Hamon said the avalanche was reported to the cabinet which heard it "with emotion."

"Such an exceptionally rare catastrophe, and of such importance, cannot be predicted. In the mountains there is a constant danger that one can simply try to limit in the future by taking precautions," Mr. Hamon said.

12 More Avalanches

VAL D'ISERE, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—At least a dozen avalanches sent thousands of tons of snow crashing down the French Alps today, including eight falls around this isolated resort.

One of today's avalanches swept four cars 100 yards off a mountain

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Guerrillas Defy Jordanian Ban; No Clash Seen

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Sources in Amman reported today that Palestinian commandos in the Jordanian capital were openly defying the government's ban on the carrying of weapons in public. However, authoritative sources both within the commando groups and the government said that they did not expect an immediate confrontation between the Palestinians and the Jordanians.

The government is said to have made no move to enforce its 12-point order last night that reasserted earlier measures limiting guerrilla activities in the country. The two sides were expected to hold talks on the enforcement of the order.

[An el-Fatah announcement in Beirut said early in the evening that there had been shooting clashes between el-Fatah guerrillas and Jordanian Army units with casualties on the Jordanian side.

[However, Reuters reported from Amman that an official Jordanian source denied the el-Fatah report and said it was meant to cause confusion and nothing else.]

(Meanwhile, Jordan's King Hussein went ahead with plans for a state visit to Abu Dhabi, the rich oil-producing sheikhdom, beginning tomorrow. Premier Bahjat Talhouni and Foreign Minister Abdel Moneim Rifai were due to leave for Cairo and Beirut on extended visits.

The essential points in the order were that guerrillas should cease to carry their arms openly in towns and should turn over caches of explosives and weapons to the government within two weeks. They were also required to get license plates for their vehicles, which in many cases now circulate without registration, within two weeks.

Critical Point

The critical point concerned turning in weapons. Others had been included in a November, 1968, agreement between the government and the guerrillas. But an attempt by the government to force them to turn in their private arsenals—in accordance with a law issued in the 1950s—would be new and could precipitate a violent confrontation.

Today, guerrillas, who are usually discreet about showing weapons in the capital, deliberately let them be seen. Eyewitnesses reported that at the headquarters of Saiqah, the commando group controlled by the Syrian Ba'ath party, four men carrying automatic rifles stood guard on the roof. Other com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Arabs Held For Murder In Munich

Kidnap Plot Reported Behind Airport Raid

MUNICH, Feb. 11 (AP).—Murder warrants were issued today for three Arabs who were captured yesterday after they attacked Israeli airline passengers with grenades, killing one man and injuring nine other persons.

Two of the Arabs were wounded—one when a grenade went off in his hand and another when he jumped off a balcony and crashed through a skylight in an attempt to flee.

A fourth Arab was arrested at the scene, but police said witnesses agreed that only three were involved, and no warrant was issued against the fourth man.

Among the passengers in the Riem airport's passenger lounge when the attack opened was Assaf Dayan, son of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. He was not injured.

There had been some speculation that Mr. Dayan was the target of the attack, but Hermann Haering, chief of Munich's criminal police, said that was unlikely. Mr. Haering pointed out that one of the attackers was standing close to Mr. Dayan and could have easily shot him.

"I don't think the Arabs ever realized Dayan was among the passengers," he said.

Police said the attackers arrived in Munich on an Air France flight from Paris shortly before the El Al plane arrived from Tel Aviv.

Arrived From Paris

Among the total 11 persons injured during the airport battle was a policeman who was treated and released. The two Arabs and eight other persons remained hospitalized under police guard.

A hospital spokesman said they all appeared out of danger, but Israeli actress Hanna Meron was in serious condition.

The warrants were issued for Mohammed el-Hanafi, 24, of Egypt, and Abder Raman, 21, and Mohammed Hadidi, 28, both of Jordan.

Under German procedure, a warrant is issued as a holding charge and formal charges or indictments are usually made only after an investigation is completed.

Police reported that the unwounded Arab, Mr. Hadidi, had refused to answer questions, and a 30-member group was formed to investigate the incident.

Aim of the Raid

AMMAN, Feb. 11 (AP).—Issam Araatawi, leader of the Action Commando Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, disclosed today that the aim of the Munich airport operation was to kidnap certain Israeli personalities who were in the El Al plane and hijack the plane to a certain Arab airport.

Mr. Araatawi said, "We did not intend any harm to these Israeli personalities but we intended to exchange them for some Palestinian commando captives."

He added that Munich was chosen for the attack "as a protest against the German government, which has adopted an aggressive policy against Arabs, favoring Israel with funds and equipment."

Arabs Intensifying Pressure Against U.S. Oil Exploitation

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Arab pressure on U.S. interests intensified today in the wake of a declaration Sunday by five front-line Arab countries that the exploitation of Arab "resources and wealth" by benefactors of Israel must be "liquidated."

Declaring that the United States received about $2.5 billion annually from Middle East oil investments, Cairo's chief spokesman, Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, said that the Arab countries "have every right to demand that our resources should not be used in support of Israel."

Meanwhile, it was reported that the so-called confrontation countries that met here over the weekend—Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Sudan—were consulting other Arab countries about "measures made necessary" by the U.S. military support of Israel.

Mr. Meguid was asked at a news conference today to elaborate on a warning in the five-nation communiqué that the Arabs would not stand by and see their "resources and wealth exploited and converted into weapons and assistance for Israel."

"The interpretation that we can give to this statement is that the Arab countries befriend those who befriend them and resent those who are inimical to them," he said.

U.S. interests in the Arab world, Mr. Meguid declared, are being threatened by deliveries to Israel of Phantom and Skyhawk aircraft, which, he said, are being used "to attack us, destroy our homes and factories and kill our children and people."

The warning that U.S. oil companies might be ousted appeared to be influenced by a decision that President Nixon is to make this month on Israel's request for more Phantom and Skyhawk planes.

The major American oil interests

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Scientists Charge Plutonium Leaks From Colorado Plant

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP).—Enough radioactive plutonium has leaked from the Atomic Energy Commission's plant at Rocky Flats, Colo., to contaminate the ground and water around it for a distance of several miles, a group of Colorado scientists charged last night.

"The amounts found are of debatable significance," said Dr. Edward A. Martell, a physicist for the National Center for Atmospheric Research and one of five members of the Colorado Committee for Environmental Information. "I think we have to do a lot more looking before we can say whether it is harmful or not."

While Dr. Martell did not disclose how much plutonium he and his four colleagues found near the Rocky Flats plant, one source said it was 500 times more than anybody would expect to find, even near an atomic factory like the Colorado plutonium works.

Operated for the AEC by Dow Chemical Co. for the past 17 years, the Rocky Flats plant is the largest of nine plants in the United States fabricating weapon-grade plutonium for the nation's nuclear arsenal.

There have been a number of minor explosions and fires at Rocky Flats over the years, and last May 11 a fire inside two connecting buildings at the plant burned $20 million worth of plutonium. When the smoke cleared, the AEC said it would cost $45 million to recover and reprocess the burned plutonium.

While the AEC admitted that some plutonium was blown outside the two buildings by the fire, it insisted "there was no evidence that plutonium was carried beyond the plant boundaries."

After the fire the Public Health Service sampled the air 870 times at distances 30 miles from the plant and tested the water 94 times as far away as ten miles.

"From all this sampling," the Public Health Service said, "there was no indication of any release of radioactivity from the fire."

Dr. Martell insists that the plutonium he found outside the plant could have come from the fire, from chronic carelessness over the 17 years the plant has been operated, or both.

"We looked at the Public Health Service data," he said, "and we're

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

Perhaps to Seek Senate Seat From New York

Shriver Viewed as Likely to Resign in May

By Don Cook

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Ambassador R. Sargent Shriver plans to resign his post in France, probably in May, but he has not yet decided whether he will seek political office in Maryland or in New York when he returns to the United States.

According to friends with whom Mr. Shriver has been discussing plans and possibilities, he would like to round out two full years as ambassador to France, where he arrived in early May, 1968—just as the Vietnam peace talks opened and the May-June demonstrations erupted under former President Charles de Gaulle.

At the same time, Mr. Shriver well realizes that as a political holdover from the Johnson administration and a potential Democratic candidate for office in the United States, there is a limit to how much longer he can remain here in the service of a Republican administration.

But taking all these factors into account, May seems to be an appropriate time for departure.

Sargent Shriver

As to his political future, he is keeping the options open before deciding whether to make a bid for the governorship of Maryland or for the United States Senate seat from New York, which was held by his brother-in-law, the late Robert F. Kennedy. Mr. Shriver gives the impression, however, of leaning increasingly toward the Senate race in New York.

In terms of legal practicalities, he could move to either state. Mr. Shriver was a property owner and voter in Maryland before coming to Paris, and it would be a simple matter for him to purchase a new Maryland home and re-establish residence in time to qualify for the governorship primary election.

But he also once had a voting residence in New York State, and as Robert Kennedy demonstrated in 1967, all he needs to become a Senate candidate is a residence and the endorsement of the Democratic party's nominating convention.

According to political gossip reaching Paris, Mr. Shriver would have a difficult fight in Maryland for the Democratic party's nomination in the primary election against the incumbent Democratic

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Greek Ship Rams 4 U.S. Warships

NAPLES, Feb. 11 (UPI).—A Greek merchant ship slammed into four U.S. Navy ships moored in the inner harbor last night, causing considerable damage to one of them, a U.S. Sixth Fleet spokesman said.

The Greek vessel was not badly damaged and was able to leave the harbor after a preliminary investigation, the spokesman said. The name of the Greek ship was not immediately known.

The spokesman said the USS Semmes, a destroyer-type ship, suffered "considerable" damage. The USS Roberts and USS Adams, both destroyer types, and the USS Yellowstone, a tender, suffered lesser damage. There were no injuries.

Egyptian and Israeli Planes Trade Raids Across Canal

TEL AVIV, Feb. 11 (AP).—Egyptian and Israeli warplanes traded blows across the Suez Canal today in raids on military targets along its central and northern sectors.

The military command said Israeli jets launched an 80-minute strike at Egyptian mortar positions, bunkers and anti-aircraft batteries in the north, and that all planes returned safely.

The Israeli strike followed two Egyptian raids, one of them a low-flying attack near Qantara. No Israeli casualties were reported.

[In Cairo, a military spokesman said Egyptian anti-aircraft guns shot down one of two Israeli planes which attempted to raid Egyptian positions south of Port Said today.

[It fell in flames east of Port Fuad, opposite Port Said on the east bank of the canal, and its pilot was seen bailing out, the spokesman said.

[Earlier today, an Egyptian Army group of company strength crossed the waterway, attacked an Israeli patrol and killed and wounded about 20 Israeli soldiers, the spokesman said.]

Turning to ground action, the Israeli spokesman reported a raid by an Israeli Army unit on a suspected Arab guerrilla base on the east bank of the Dead Sea, in which he said two guerrillas were killed and one captured.

All Israeli raiders returned safely to base, he said.

According to the spokesman, the Israeli raiders captured two motorboats and a quantity of automatic weapons and equipment. The boats were used, said the spokesman, "for ferrying arms and munitions for guerrillas crossing into Israel."

According to a later announcement three Israeli soldiers were injured today in "exchanges of fire between Israeli and Egyptian troops in the northern sector of the Suez Canal."

In Jarusalem, the military government said Israeli troops today blew up 35 houses in the occupied West Bank of Jordan—30 of them unoccupied refugee huts—after the dwelling places were used by Arab guerrillas.

Thirty of the houses, in an abandoned refugee camp near Jericho, were demolished following a shooting incident with infiltrating guerrillas in this area last week, a spokesman said.

Commandos Defy New Ban In Jordan

(Continued from Page 1)

mando headquarters were similarly guarded.

But the eyewitnesses said the government took no special security measures in the town. The fierce Bedouin security forces, which the government often uses at critical times, were not on patrol in the towns. Eyewitnesses called the town "very quiet, ominously quiet. Many shops are closed."

Checkpoints on roads leading into Amman were reinforced, however, and there were long lines of vehicles as police checked identity cards. One of the points in yesterday's order was that guerrillas, like everyone else, must carry identity cards.

As analyzed by diplomats here and in Amman, the tension and apprehension were traceable to the belief, apparently shared by commando leaders, that the reinforced security measures were part of a decision taken at the Cairo "confrontation summit" to seek a political settlement with Israel. This idea was reinforced by the statement made at the United Nations by Mohamed Hassan al Zayyat, the Egyptian delegate, that the proposals made by U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers for a Middle East settlement could be a basis for negotiation.

The guerrillas, who reject the idea of a political settlement with Israel because it implies the continuation and recognition of the Jewish state, were said to be beside themselves with anxiety. In an emotional statement issued by el-Fatah and a committee of ten guerrilla groups last night, implying the possible overthrow of the Jordanian monarchy, the committee spoke of the possibilities of civil war and bloodshed.

Today, however, guerrilla leaders seemed to have cooled down. Kamal Nasser, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, an umbrella organization that includes most guerrilla groups, flew to Beirut and said he did not anticipate a showdown.

Western diplomats felt that Mr. Zayyat's statement at the United Nations, like an earlier statement made by Mahmoud Riad, the Egyptian foreign minister, endorsing the Rhodes formula for negotiations, was made mainly to influence American opinion. It was not reported in Cairo.

The immediate objective of Egyptian and Jordanian policy, according to the diplomats, is to head off further sales of U.S. aircraft to Israel. Raising the possibility of a *political settlement* might be one way, the diplomats said.

Meanwhile, the Amman radio disclosed that the Jordanian Army has established a militia called the Popular Resistance Units. It was said to have 45,000 members and to be well armed and equipped.

They "constitute the rear of the Jordanian armed forces," the radio said, and are commanded by "efficient army officers and noncommissioned officers."

Skepticism on Pakistanis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—U.S. officials were skeptical of reports that a regiment of Pakistani infantry troops is serving in Jordan as a combat force to bolster King Hussein's defenses against Israel.

At the same time American officials acknowledged that Pakistan has maintained non-combat training missions in Jordan for a long time. The number is said to be small.

There was neither confirmation nor denial from Rawalpindi, the Pakistani capital, that an infantry regiment had been sent to Jordan. U.S. officials said it would not be a happy development should the report prove true.

U.S. Loans Received

Pakistan has received about $100 million in U.S. economic aid in the form of long-term, low-interest development loans. Congress would be certain to question additional aid if Pakistan were spending other funds on a Moslem buildup in Jordan, sources said.

Existing regulations in the U.S. foreign aid measure provide that nations acquiring sophisticated weapons such as jet planes shall have the amount of such expenditures reduced from any economic aid they receive. Another foreign aid regulation stipulates that if a country is spending an excessive amount on defense and threatening to use armed force, U.S. aid shall be suspended to that country.

However, there is no language in the foreign aid bill that prevents a country from sending military training missions to another country.

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Arabs Pressure Oil Interests

(Continued from Page 1)

are in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Persian Gulf sheikhdoms, but American companies also are operating in Egypt and Iraq and have natural-gas projects in Algeria.

Libya Commitment

The revolutionary Nasserist officers who seized power in Libya last September have vowed a readiness to commit all of Libya's resources to the Arab struggle against Israel.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, in particular, have shown less enthusiasm about a return to economic austerity by using their oil as a means of pressure against the United States.

In the period following the 1967 six-day war, the Arab oil-producing states imposed a boycott on the United States and Britain, but the boycott was lifted after several months.

It was judged more realistic at the time to resume oil deliveries and divert some of the profits from Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait to support the war-damaged economies of Egypt and Jordan.

As part of the Arab world campaign to bring economic pressure to bear on the United States in an effort to bring about a change of Washington's policies, the Arab League's Economic Unity Committee, a Common Market grouping, agreed recently to restrict imports from the United States and to find suppliers elsewhere.

Oil Reprisals

In a similar move for economic reprisals as a weapon in the conflict with Israel, the committee has resolved to undertake measures against oil companies that make use of an oil line constructed in Israel between the port of Elath on the Red Sea and the Mediterranean port of Ashdod to the north.

The Cairo spokesman elaborated the Egyptian government's views on a variety of issues at his news conference, held in the television building overlooking the Nile.

He emphatically reiterated Cairo's refusal to agree to a reinstatement of the 1967 cease-fire with Israel, as urged by the United States, Britain and France.

UN Resolution

Egypt's renunciation of the cease-fire agreement, Mr. Meguid said, stemmed from its failure to call for a withdrawal of Israeli troops and also Israel's rejection of the subsequent United Nations resolution, adopted Nov. 22, 1967, which also specified a withdrawal of Israeli forces among other measures for a peaceful settlement.

As for the UN resolution itself, Mr. Meguid continued, Egypt still supports it as a way to peace but considers that the resolution has been "practically invalidated" as a result of the position of Israel and the United States.

This was the closest that any Cairo official has yet come to suggesting that the UN resolution no longer offered hope for a peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Cease-Fire Unconditional

JERUSALEM, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Israel tonight declared that the cease-fire agreements reached at the end of the six-day war of 1967 were unconditional.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman here rejected the assertion of an Egyptian spokesman who linked the cease-fire resolution adopted by the Security Council to a later resolution by the council relating to a settlement of the Middle East conflict.

UPI.

OHSUMI — Japan's first satellite blasting into orbit.

Japan Places 1st Satellite In Earth Orbit

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Japan today successfully orbited its first artificial satellite, to become the fourth nation—and the first in Asia—to do so with its own resources.

As the 50-pound satellite—the fourth stage of a solid-fuel rocket with a small instrument payload—completed its first orbit, delighted Japanese scientists were planning a launch later this year of the nation's first full-scale scientific satellite.

After four previous failures, the 9.4-ton Lambda rocket put the payload into orbit following a faultless launch from the Uchinoura space center on Japan's southern island of Kyushu.

The satellite was in an orbit ranging from 328 to 1,500 miles, and completed its first revolution two hours 31 minutes after launch, scientists announced.

Japan has been attempting since September, 1966, to join the Soviet Union, the United States and France in the independent space club.

The last attempt failed last September when the third and fourth stages collided on separation.

The cone-shaped satellite, measuring 3.2 feet in total length and 1.5 feet in diameter, contained a thermometer, an acceleration meter instrument and a device to send beacon signals back to earth.

It is expected to remain in orbit for at least ten years, but is planned to stop sending the signals in a day or two.

Because of its lack of sophisticated equipment—it was sent up without the use of conventional guidance and control techniques—the satellite was the cheapest ever put into orbit. The rocket and payload together cost only $388,000.

Officials at Uchinoura today dubbed the satellite "Ohsumi," after the peninsula where Uchinoura is located.

Russia Is Said to Put ICBMs In Medium-Range Sites

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has started to deploy its principal long-range missile in complexes that previously housed only medium-range missiles pointed at Western Europe, according to well-placed government sources.

Roughly 75 SS-11 intercontinental ballistic missiles have been installed in two locations in the southwestern part of the Soviet Union, apart from other ICBM sites, the sources say.

U.S. officials are debating the possible implications of this puzzling development.

The SS-11 is generally comparable to the U.S. *Minuteman* missile in that it can carry a one-megaton warhead 6,000 miles or more. But it is being emplaced in firing complexes that heretofore have held missiles with ranges of from 1,000 miles to 2,000 miles.

Explanations Vary

U.S. officials have offered explanations of the Soviet activity ranging from efficiency and economy to duplicity.

The main schools of thought appear to be the following:

● Many of the approximately 700 Soviet medium-range and intermediate-range missiles are not well protected against possible surprise attack. Substituting the well-tested and relatively cheap SS-11 liquid-fuel missile, with its steel and concrete silo, would be less expensive and more effective than designing an entirely new medium-range missile.

● By putting in SS-11s that could be used either against close-in targets in Europe or long-range targets in the United States, the Russians would achieve a flexible dual-capability weapons system.

● The Russians may have hoped to slip some long-range missiles into medium-range sites undetected, thus achieving an advantage if current arms control talks limited only "known" long-range missile sites.

The U.S. intelligence community now lists these SS-11s as medium-range missiles, but that classification is under review.

Last year the Soviet Union deployed nearly 200 other SS-11s, along with about 60 larger SS-9s and a handful of solid-fuel SS-13s in traditional ICBM locations farther north and east.

Russians Hold ICBM Lead

If the 75 SS-11s in medium-range sites and a comparable number of ICBM launchers in missile crew training centers are added to all other ICBMs, U.S. officials say, the Russians are believed to have almost 1,500 ICBMs, about 50 percent more than the 1,054 American land-based *Minuteman* and Titan-2 missiles.

However, the United States still has a large lead—656 to about 250—in submarine-based missiles.

Thus, just comparing the number of missiles, the two countries appear to be at a position of parity or numerical equality. The United States maintains a large lead in long-range bombers—450 to 150.

This continued upward surge in Soviet missile construction—a surge that U.S. officials say shows no signs of stopping—has made many Nixon administration leaders anxious to negotiate a slowdown or halt in the arms race when arms control talks resume on April 16 in Vienna.

Satellites Reveal Changes

The first evidence that the Russians were constructing SS-11 sites in medium-range missile complexes was uncovered by reconnaissance satellites last fall.

From the southerly sites, the SS-11 could reach, besides targets in Europe, most of the northern half of the United States. This would include most of America's biggest cities and most *Minuteman* sites.

Officials say that in the preliminary arms control talks in Helsinki, the Russians argued that their medium-range missiles should be excluded from detailed discussions on strategic limitations since these weapons did not threaten U.S. territory.

U.S. negotiators insisted they be included, partly because this country has assured the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that weapons limitations would not be fixed which ignored those systems that threatened Western Europe directly.

Big 4 Talks On W. Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

for the purpose of improving the situation in West Berlin and eliminating sections in this region."

Mr. Bartch declined to discuss details of the Soviet note or answer questions on what the Western reply will contain. He said the three Western powers started consultations with the government in Bonn today.

Mr. Gromyko, in his speech to the Supreme Soviet, had mixed long-standing accusations against West Germany with what appeared to be a promise to confer with the three Western powers on the Berlin question.

U.S. officials, explaining Mr. Bartch's reference to the Gromyko speech, said the Soviet note appeared closer to Mr. Gromyko's charges against West Germany than to his suggestion for a four-power solution to the city's problems.

Mr. Gromyko accused West Germany of "illegal encroachment on West Berlin by attempts to use the city's territory for aims hostile to the German Democratic Republic [East Germany], the Soviet Union and other Socialist states." Officials indicated the Soviet note repeated Mr. Gromyko's charge.

W. Berlin Mayor 'Confident'

BERLIN, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Mayor Klaus Schuetz of West Berlin said today he was confident the three Western powers will represent "with all determination" the interests of Berlin in talks with the Soviet Union on the isolated city and its vital access routes.

Mr. Schuetz, speaking to workers of an electricity plant, said he welcomed the fact that Russia had indicated readiness to enter talks with Britain, France and the United States about Berlin.

But other Western officials pointed out that agreement of the Big Four to talk about Berlin and about possibilities of improvements for the city in no way meant that the interests of East and West coincided or that even the subject of the talks had yet been determined.

Associated Press.

LAYING DOWN THE LAW—Lt. William Calley listens to his civilian attorney, George Latimer, during a break in the Fort Benning, Ga., hearings on charges that the lieutenant murdered Vietnamese civilians.

Military Judge Denies Motion To Dismiss Calley Charges

FT. BENNING, Ga., Feb. 11 (AP).—Military Judge Lt. Col. Reid W. Kennedy denied today a defense motion that all charges against Lt. William L. Calley Jr. be dismissed on the grounds that the Army lacks jurisdiction in the case.

Judge Kennedy also turned down a defense request to subpoena Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, Secretary of the Army Stanley Resor and the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, as witnesses in the Calley case.

The defense contended that the Army lacks jurisdiction because Lt. Calley has been held in service beyond his scheduled Sept. 6 release date.

"This court has jurisdiction over the person of Lt. Calley and the motion is denied," said Judge Kennedy.

He also denied another defense motion to dismiss the charges on the ground that the charges and specifications were improperly drawn.

Attorneys for Lt. Calley pressed the issue of pretrial publicity today in their effort to gain dismissal of all charges against the infantry officer accused of murdering 102 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai, South Vietnam, in March 1968.

George Latimer, a civilian and Lt. Calley's chief defense counsel, and Maj. Kenneth A. Raby, his military lawyer, contend the case should be dismissed because of publicity and "command influence."

They claim there was influence from President Nixon down through the military chain of command on whether to prefer charges against Lt. Calley. The Supreme Court has reversed convictions when command influence has been proven.

The defense has shown hours of television newsfilm relating to all phases of the case—scenes from Vietnam, interviews, coverage of the current hearings, and so on—in support of its argument that pre-trial publicity makes it impossible for Lt. Calley to get a fair trial.

Earlier today a witness testified that the Army high command placed a hold on Ft. Benning proceedings against Lt. Calley for weeks.

The witness was Col. Jim D. Keirsey, who has served as chief of staff under three generals at the U.S. Army infantry center here. He said the order to hold up proceedings came some time during the tenure of Maj. Gen. George L. Forsythe as Ft. Benning commander.

Gen. Forsythe left his command here last Aug. 11. It was on Sept. 4 or 5, Col. Keirsey testified, that a phone call came from the Third Army command giving what has been called "the green light" go-ahead to local officials to prosecute.

Under questioning by the defense attorney and the prosecutor, Capt. Aubrey M. Daniel, Col. Keirsey said there were no instructions from a higher echelon after Sept. 5 as to how to proceed against Lt. Calley.

The defense is contending at a pre-trial hearing that Lt. Calley cannot get a fair trial in any military court because of improper high-command influence.

The implication of defense questioning during the three days of the hearing has been that the top command hold on further proceedings here was for the purpose of waiting until President Nixon in his West Coast White House could review the Calley case and be consulted. The defense claims the action against Lt. Calley "had its fountainhead" in the White House.

Nixon Message Feb. 18

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—The White House announced today that President Nixon will send a "State of the World" report to Congress on Feb. 18. The message will deal with all aspects of U.S. foreign policy.

Val d'Isère, Avalanche Site, Still in Virtual State of Siege

(Continued from Page 1)

road on the outskirts of Val d'Isère, but nobody was hurt.

Several avalanches caused damage in the Swiss Valais canton, causing people to abandon their chalets in several villages. Two ski lifts near Saas-Fee were destroyed. An avalanche near Orsières closed a road leading to the Great Saint-Bernard Pass, linking Switzerland and Italy.

Snow which has been falling since yesterday prevented rescue workers continuing their search of snowbanks round the youth hostel here where most of those killed by yesterday's big avalanche died.

Rescue officials said three people who had been in the hostel area at the time of the disaster were missing and were presumed dead.

Threats of new avalanches forced rescuers to call off their search for the survivors.

About 10,000 people are stranded here, and another 10,000 are trapped to the north in the ski resort of Tignes.

An avalanche carried away electricity cables supplying Tignes, where four people were killed by a snowslide earlier this month.

Students Chose Val d'Isère

BOURG-SAINT-MAURICE, France, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Thirty students from a technical school in Lyons were given the choice of ten ski resorts where they could spend their winter holidays, organized by the school.

Because they chose Val d'Isère, six of them are dead today and another five are convalescing in the hospital here.

From his hospital bed, Christian Collignon, 20, explained that the students in his class decided on Val d'Isère because it is the most famous of the French ski resorts.

One of his classmates, Alain Arnaud, 23, said that most of the other guests in the hostel which was the scene of yesterday's tragedy were students themselves or young workers whose companies had arranged and paid for their winter holiday.

Both Mr. Collignon and Mr. Arnaud, with some 80 others eating breakfast in the dining hall, were trapped in the snow, but Mr. Arnaud was able to free himself. Mr. Collignon remained buried and lost consciousness.

"Six of our group disappeared at the same time," he said.

"Come back to Val d'Isère?" said Evelyne Feuillet, 23, another victim. "No, never. I don't even want to see another pair of skis."

Rogers, Tito Discuss Mideast During Talk at Addis Ababa

By Charles Mohr

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers conferred here today with Yugoslav President Tito on the Middle East crisis and outlined in a speech a four-point policy on Africa that the Nixon administration intends to follow.

Both Mr. Rogers and President Tito agreed that there should be a limitation on arms deliveries to the Middle East, a United States official said, but he declined to comment whether President Tito would use his good offices with President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt to put forth any new American diplomatic initiative for the Middle East.

Mr. Rogers arrived here this evening on the third stop of a ten-nation tour of Africa, and in an unusually solemn and lengthy airport arrival statement attempted to spell out the basic principles on which future American policy toward the continent will be based.

Basic Conviction

Mr. Rogers said that, following his return to Washington, President Nixon will delineate a full new African policy, but said that "basic convictions" will underlie the new policy:

● American opposition to "the continuation in Africa of systems based on racial discrimination," a reference to the white minority governments of southern Africa, where blacks have been denied full rights.

● That the United States has "no desire for any domination" or for "special influence," in Africa.

● That as a developed nation, America recognizes "a special obligation" to give foreign aid to Africa—but he warned that the United States has many domestic demands for money and that "our resources and capacity are not unlimited."

● A belief that Africa should not be "the scene of major power conflicts." He said that "we on our part do not propose to make it so" and that in Africa the United States "will be motivated by what we can do, not what others may do."

Speech Noncommittal

Mr. Rogers's speech may prove disappointing to some of Africa's independent nations because it was essentially noncommittal on real action the United States might take in regard to the oppression of blacks in such white regimes as the Portuguese colonies, Rhodesia and South Africa.

Mr. Rogers said tha segregation policies of these countries are "contrary to oor belief in the dignity of man" and added that they are "not in the interest of the true stability and development of the continent."

He added, however, that "while there may be different points of view on how to achieve the results we all want, there is full agreement on the principle."

This left unanswered the questions whether the United States will close the American consulate in Rhodesia or whether it will put new pressures on Portugal, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to grant more political freedom in its colonies of Angola and Mozambique.

Mr. Rogers met tonight for an hour and 15 minutes with President Tito, who is also touring Africa.

Few specific details of the talks emerged tonight, but American officials made clear that the Middle East was tha main subject.

President Tito will visit the United Arab Republic later this month and is expected to confer with President Nasser.

American officials said they had no comment when queried whether Mr. Rogers asked President Tito to convey some new American diplomatic initiative to President Nasser. It was understood, however, that President Tito had not committed himself to use his good offices on Mr. Rogers's behalf.

Young Belgians to Get Alternative to Draft

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Belgium will give young men a chance to perform their 12 months of military service by teaching or giving technical assistance in developing countries overseas.

Minister of Development Aid Raymond Scheyven announced yesterday that a bill changing the legal provisions for military service will be offered in parliament today. It is expected to pass. Candidates for the new "Cooperation Service" will be selected from students. This ensures that those chosen will have some skills to offer.

May Seen as Probable Time For Resignation of Shriver

(Continued from Page 1)

governor, Marvin Mandel. His chances are then rated as even more difficult to go on and win the governorship, which was held by Spiro T. Agnew before he moved to Washington as President Nixon's Vice-President in 1969.

Opportunity Knocks in N.Y.

The New York outlook is apparently somewhat more positive for Mr. Shriver, even though opportunity has begun to knock in New York only recently. The Democratic party has no strong, obvious candidate to face Republican Sen. Charles E. Goodell, who was appointed to fill Sen. Kennedy's unexpired term in 1968 and who comes up for election this year.

Arthur Goldberg, former Supreme Court Justice, has turned down a Senate campaign, and the principal Democrat who is showing interest in the race is Theodore Sorensen, former White House assistant to President Kennedy.

If Mr. Shriver decides to seek the New York Senate seat, this may pose a "loyalty test" for Sen. Edward Kennedy and another Kennedy brother-in-law, Stephen Smith—both of whom have indicated readiness to back Mr. Sorensen. On the other hand, Mr. Shriver would probably prove to be a more effective political candidate than Mr. Sorensen, and if the party machine is ready to give the nod to Mr. Shriver he probably will choose a New York race instead of Maryland.

As one small piece of evidence, Mr. Shriver will not accompany French President Georges Pompidou when he visits New York in early March—thereby avoiding local political controversy over the visit. He will accompany Mr. Pompidou to Washington, but protocol only requires that he be present at official federal government functions for the French president even though it is customary for an ambassador to accompany a visiting head of state everywhere on an official visit to the ambassador's country.

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Another Possibility

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—Democrats in the House of Representatives have been asked to work for the election of Mr. Shriver as Democratic party national chairman.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik has sent a letter to all Democratic members asking them to write to Mr. Shriver and their state committeemen and committeewomen.

Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma has announced his resignation as national chairman, effective March 5.

Eight GIs Die in Hanoi Raid on Base

Toll Highest for U.S. In a Battle in Month

SAIGON, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Vietnamese fired more than mortar and rocket grenade shells into a U.S. artillery base camp today and followed it up with an attack, killing eight Americans in the heaviest U.S. battle toll in a month.

Twelve more Americans were wounded in the action, a military spokesman said. The North Vietnamese lost 12 killed. A South Vietnamese unit at the U.S. 101st Airborne Division, fire base reported light casualties.

The attack on the base, 30 miles south of Phu Bai, 400 miles northeast of Saigon, came in the heaviest U.S. casualties in a month. Guerrillas struck a Marine base 26 miles south of Da Nang, killing 13 marines and wounding 59.

As in the Jan. 6 attack, when sappers broke through the base wire perimeter of the base, the four sappers who made it through the wire today were killed or repulsed, a military spokesman said.

Material damage to the base was light, a military spokesman said. The 101st troopers called in helicopter air strikes and artillery at the attackers.

Far to the south, South Vietnamese Rangers, backed by artillery strikes, intercepted a North Vietnamese Army unit near the Cambodian border and killed 79 of them, military spokesmen reported.

Laird Defends Air Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

later that this policy could conceivably include so-called preemptive fire against an enemy installation that had not yet opened its guns against American aircraft. "If there is activity at an anti-aircraft site," the source said, "it could be construed as a demonstrated threat and the pilot authorized to take action against a demonstrated threat."

Reconnaissance missions have been flown over North Vietnam on a regular basis since the bombing halt 15 months ago. The reconnaissance planes are unarmed, but each is escorted by several fighter-bombers.

The secretary arrived here yesterday on a three-day tour to review the progress of the Vietnamization program and further American troop withdrawals with American commanders.

15,000 Laotians Evacuated From Plaine des Jarres

SAIGON, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—A massive evacuation of refugees from the strategic Plaine des Jarres in Laos was completed yesterday, American sources in Vietnam said.

The refugees, mostly Lao Lao Tung tribesmen, have been moved since last Thursday by air and truck from the plain, which is threatened by North Vietnamese troops making a three-pronged drive from the east.

The sources said the refugees are being resettled in about 30 villages, some of which are 15 miles north of Vientiane and others about 30 miles down river.

The Lao and Lao Tung are mainly from two villages, Xeng and Kham Sy, on the eastern rim of the plain, about 90 miles northeast of Vientiane.

Cardin Storeroom Destroyed by Fire

PARIS, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Fire roared through the storeroom of the fashion house of Pierre Cardin today destroying "several years' work."

Firemen fought for an hour to control the flames that destroyed men's clothes stored by Cardin on the fourth floor of his salon located on Avenue Marigny, close by the official residence of the President of France.

WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Very cloudy
ANKARA	6	43	Showers
ATHENS	17	63	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	20	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE	9	48	Very cloudy
BERLIN	0	32	Snow
BRUSSELS	3	37	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	41	Very cloudy
CAIRO	24	75	Very dry
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	-5	23	Sunny
COSTA D' SOL	17	63	Sunny
DUBLIN	2	36	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	37	Cloudy
FLORENCE	6	43	Overcast
FRANKFURT	3	37	Very cloudy
GENEVA	4	39	Showers
HELSINKI	-17	1	Sunny
ISTANBUL	17	63	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	16	61	Sunny
LISBON	14	57	Very cloudy
LONDON	1	34	Cloudy
MADRID	13	55	Very cloudy
MILAN	7	45	Cloudy
MONTREAL	1	34	Cloudy
MOSCOW	-20	-4	Overcast
MUNICH	-1	30	Snow
NEW YORK	5	41	Partly cloudy
NICE	15	59	Cloudy
OSLO	-16	3	Clear
PARIS	5	41	Variable
PRAGUE	2	36	Showers
ROME	15	59	Overcast
SOFIA	7	45	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-16	3	Sunny
TEL AVIV	22	72	Cloudy
TUNIS	17	63	Very cloudy
VENICE	6	43	Rain
VIENNA	3	37	Overcast
WARSAW	-3	27	Snow
WASHINGTON	8	46	Clear
ZURICH	1	34	Very cloudy

(U.S., Canadian temperatures at 1200 GMT; others at 1700 GMT.)

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tchell Says Criminals Run ucking at a U.S. Airport

By Philip Greer

HINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP).— -freight trucking operation ge U.S. airport is controlled nized crime, Attorney Gen- hn N. Mitchell said last

ut identifying the airport, chell said that the criminal- se trucking organization a tariff on the trucker, a n the truck driver, a tariff airline, a tariff on the on the recipient and in- on the eventual consumer." ing at a meeting of the ub of New York, Mr. Mitch-

ell said the operations of organized crime at the airport have spread into the terminal operation. He said that a large shipment of antibiotics recently stolen at the terminal was transported by organized criminals to major European cities, where it was sold on the black market.

The attorney general said that organized crime is also active in truck hijackings, recruiting employees of trucking firms through its loan-sharking activities and by corrupting some unions.

Mr. Mitchell was apparently referring to New York's Kennedy International Airport. Indictments handed down last September charged 14 people with conspiracy to steal $250,000 in merchandise and drugs, mainly from the Pan American World Airways air-cargo facility at Kennedy.

A Justice Department official, who refused to be identified, confirmed today that Mr. Mitchell was referring to that case and Kennedy Airport.

The drug-theft case was developed after a year-long investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Customs Bureau. Those arrested included one woman and five Pan American employees. All 14 are currently free on bail and their trial is pending.

$45 Million Loss

Turning to the securities industry, Mr. Mitchell said that organized crime "is operating with a great deal of efficiency and profit."

In the first nine months of 1969, he said, $45 million in securities was lost or stolen from banks and brokerage houses.

He said the Justice Department is negotiating with the New York Stock Exchange to set up a fund of about $250,000 to be used as "front money" for drawing out securities thieves. Front money was used as bait in the recovery of a $500,000 Treasury note stolen last summer from a Wall Street brokerage firm.

The $250,000 fund has been discussed in Wall Street since last summer, but has run into opposition from people in the industry who feel it amounts to dealing with criminals.

Mr. Mitchell said his department has also begun "lightning-fast" inspection of banks suspected of dealing in stolen securities. He said the banks are selected by the Organized Crime Coordinating Committee, which combs records for leads to organized gangsters and their business operations.

Forfeiture of Property

While organized crime's main source of income is still gambling —"probably in excess of $20 billion a year," Mr. Mitchell said—it is "aggressively moving into the area of big business, where it is as resourceful as any legitimate business."

Mr. Mitchell said the anti-crime bill, which has been passed by the Senate, would authorize courts to order forfeiture of a criminal's property. "We can jail an organized racketeer, but generally another comes to replace him. I think he can appreciate how much damage we could do if we could seize his trucking firm, if we could force him to forfeit his warehouse and if we could destroy his contacts by barring him from a certain type of business," he said.

clear Carrier ll Be Named S Eisenhower

SHINGTON, Feb. 11).—President Nixon an- ced today that the Navy's nuclear-powered aircraft r will be named the USS ht D. Eisenhower.

e $510 million ship will be at Newport News, Va., ng later this year, the e House said. It was rized under the Navy's shipbuilding and conver- program. Construction is ted to take about five

ound Guilty Tearing Up w's Offices

By Peter Osnos

SHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP). seven remaining members e "D.C. nine" were found yesterday of illegal entry e Washington offices of the hemical Co. last March 22 f "malicious destruction of ty there."

jury of eight women and nen reached a verdict in 40 s after a seven-day trial d by angry exchanges be- the judge and the defense a fist-swinging melee that d in an order that the court- be cleared.

seven, plus two others who d "no contest" midway h the trial, have repeatedly that the ransacking of the ffices was a protest against etnam war and the manufac- f napalm by the company.

jury acquitted the seven of y charges, but convicted on the lesser offense of il- entry. The defendants face terms of up to 20 years and onths.

To Accept Bail

ge John H. Pratt of the U.S. t Court ordered the seven pending sentencing, but said ould consider motions for Defense lawyer Addison an said the motions would d immediately. He said the tions will be appealed.

r disposing of the defendants. Pratt ordered Philip J. kop, another defense lawyer, pear before him today to be for contempt of court.

e Pratt refused to tell Mr. kop the reason for the con- proceeding, but earlier in ay the judge had become angered over Mr. Hirsch- assertion that witnesses in se had been "muzzled," by Pratt's rulings.

at's that again?" the judge leaning forward slightly. Mr. kop repeated his statement dded, "In light of your rul- udge, to call [anyone] to the s stand would be an exercise tility."

Nothing on Vietnam

e Pratt had rejected defense ts at every stage of the trial educe testimony about Dow's tion of war matériel and the role in Vietnam and the world."

defendants, the Rev. Arthur lville and the Rev. Michael gherty, also were cited for pt yesterday. They were d held after they stood up fused to sit, in violation of Pratt's stringent courtroom tions designed to prevent a nce of the melee of last

two other defendants, who d "no contest" Friday, were guilty by Judge Pratt. They therine Melville and the Rev. d Meyer. Other defendants e case are Michael Slaski, Joann Malone, the Rev. T. Begin, the Rev. Dennis ey, and the Rev. Joseph rke.

ommuter Neurosis' Cited in Claim ainst Railroad, N.Y. Transit Agency

INEOLA, N.Y., Feb. 11 (NYT).—A commuter has filed a e of claim against the Metropolitan Transportation Authority the Long Island Rail Road for alleged breach of contract the onset of "commuter neurosis."

Burton H. Mandel, who rides on the railroad daily from Free- Long Island, to get to his job at the Time-Life Building Manhattan as an advertising representative of the Chicago Times and the Chicago Daily News, is seeking $373.15 for h of contract and $50,000 for "severe psychological personal y, aggravation of anxiety and stress symptoms requiring nuing treatment with onset of commuter neurosis."

The claim, believed to be the first of its kind in the country, sent by registered mail to the MTA, operator of the state- d railroad, and to the carrier. The defendants have 30 days hich to settle the claim or deny that such conditions exist. e end of 30 days, the claimant may file suit in State Supreme t here.

William P. Callahan, a Manhattan trial lawyer who was erly with President Nixon's law firm, said his client is prepared o to court and would bring in a psychiatrist to testify, if ssary. He said his client has previously been under treat- for stress and anxiety and that circumstances on the com- r line have aggravated the condition.

Associated Press.

FOR A PLACE IN THE SUN—These Minnesota youngsters are doing their daily good deed giving a net full of bullheads a breath of fresh air after masses of the fresh-water catfish broke through the snow-blanketed ice cover of St. Paul Lake for a direct oxygen cure. The odd behavior of the fish came about after a snowfall which blacked out sunlight from underwater plant life that produces the oxygen which the fish need to live. Despite the youngsters' help, and other holes cut in the lake ice, thousands of bullheads are expected to suffocate if the snow cover does not melt soon.

Churchill Painting Topples From Car Roof, Is Missing

MINEOLA, N.Y., Feb. 11 (UPI).—A $25,000 oil painting, the work of Sir Winston Churchill, apparently was stolen last Saturday from an art dealer in East Hills, Long Island.

The blue-and-brown Mediterranean seascape, "St. Jean Cap Ferrat," was not insured, according to Lawrence Shandel, owner of the National Art Auction Gallery.

"I will offer a liberal reward for its return with no questions asked," Mr. Shandel said.

He said that the 22-inch-by-28-inch gold-framed painting was done by Sir Winston in 1930 while he was vacationing on the French Riviera.

It is one of three paintings which the late British prime minister bequeathed to his daughter, Lady Audley, the former Sarah Churchill.

Last Saturday, Mr. Shandel said, he carried the picture from his home in East Hills to his parked car, intending to take it to Kennedy International Airport.

Momentary Distraction

He said that he was momentarily distracted by a policeman who pulled up and asked for an insurance form needed for an auto accident in which the art dealer earlier had been involved. Mr. Shandel said that he put the picture on top of his car while he went into the house to get the form.

The art dealer said he was "emotionally disturbed" by the insurance incident and when the police officer left, he forgot he had not placed the picture in the car and drove to the airport.

En route, he remembered the painting and immediately returned home.

Two children said they had seen the painting topple from the car roof about 200 feet from his home. The children said a yellow car containing two men and a woman halted and one of the men picked up the painting and drove away.

Mr. Shandel said he had been given the painting three weeks ago in London by Lady Audley, who told him, "Whatever you do, don't let it out of your sight."

Chicago 7 Accused of Trying Viet Cong Style Rebellion

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (WP).—Street disorders at the 1968 Democratic National Convention were portrayed yesterday as the deliberately provoked violence of a group bent on creating a rebellion similar to the Viet Cong movement in South Vietnam.

A government prosecutor accused seven men being tried for conspiracy here of inciting violence as the first stage in an intended uprising similar to that of the National Liberation Front in Vietnam.

"It was to be the first battle in a war," declared Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard G. Schultz, who for five hours summarized the government's case in the marathon trial.

Mr. Schultz, gesturing theatrically before the jury, painted a far more sweeping picture of the defendants' alleged convention plans than the government has tried to do previously.

The seven are charged with conspiring to cross state lines with the intent of causing a riot. Mr. Schultz went considerably beyond the inciting-to-riot theme, charging that the real motive was rebellion.

Their goal, he said in the words attributed to one defendant, was to "smash the state."

The jury of ten women and two men listened attentively but impassively most of the day. They probably will begin deliberating for a verdict late tomorrow or Friday.

The defense version of the street violence is that the defendants came to demonstrate peacefully, were denied permission for legitimate dissent, and were thus forced into violent confrontations with police.

Mr. Schultz charged that they posed as non-violent protesters in order to lure thousands of young anti-war demonstrators to the city, plotting all the time to promote violent confrontations.

By provoking disorders, he claimed, they hoped to "make the government look like it was oppressing citizens ... that the government was beating innocent demonstrators ... that the government had to use military force to protect itself."

"The people would begin to fight back" and an NLF-style movement would be formed, the prosecutor charged.

Schultz Sums Up

Mr. Schultz moved through stages of evidence used against all seven defendants during the past four and a half months. Almost all of it consisted of speeches or actions attributed to the defendants by informants of the Chicago Police Department or the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Schultz's summation against defendant Jerry Rubin was typical of the day's argument. Mr. Rubin, he said, had tried to lure thousands of young persons to Chicago by asking rock bands and folk singers to stage a "Festival of Life" in Lincoln Park. Mr. Rubin's real aim was to bring that crowd into artifically provoked confrontations with police, Mr. Schultz charged.

Once in Chicago, he said, Mr. Rubin led a crowd against police who were backed up against a field house wall, according to police informants, and shouted, "Get the pigs."

"There's your music festival," Mr. Schultz declared sarcastically. The defense has contended that Mr. Rubin was not present at that confrontation.

More U.S. Volunteers Want To Help Cuban Sugar Harvest

By Aaron Latham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP).—Groups of young Americans from across the nation, who are reportedly on their way to Cuba : help with the sugar cane harvest, met in Boston yesterday as a prelude to attempting to cross into Canada, where a Cuban freighter is waiting for them.

One of the busloads of volunteere was denied entry into Windsor, Ontario, yesterday, when passengers said that they were on their way to go skiing in St. John, New Brunswick. There are no ski resorts in St. John.

A force of 260 Americans, who have just completed an eight-week Cuban stay—six weeks working in the fields and two touring the country—reportedly returned from Cuba on a freighter.

The busloads of workers, calling themselves the Venceremos (We Shall Win) Brigade, plan to try to cross the border into Canada at St. Stephen today and proceed on to St. John, where they will reportedly board the freighter.

Bert Garskof, a professor at Federal City College, in Washington, D.C., who helped to organize 18 Washington area Venceremos, has warned that the State Department or the FBI will attempt to harass and delay the departure of the volunteers.

State Department officials, however, said that the Canadians stopped the bus at Windsor on their own initiative. The State Department says it plans no action against the Venceremos.

The officials speculated that the group would have been allowed into Canada if they had said that they were going to Cuba rather than saying that they planned to ski in St. John, which is known for its Bay of Fundy harbor but not its slopes.

The bus which was stopped was chartered in Chicago by a group called "Ski Masters." Canadian officials said that the college-age, denim-clad Americans who arrived at Windsor from Chicago were loaded down with knapsacks but no skis.

Other buses, all chartered by "Ski Masters," came from San Francisco, Seattle, and Madison, Wis.

About 50 Venceremos workers were seen getting off their bus in downtown Boston. They carried sleeping bags, knapsacks and other luggage.

De Sapio Gets 2 Years in Jail

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Carmine G. De Sapio, once a powerful figure in state and national Democratic politics, was sentenced yesterday to two years in prison and fined $4,500 for his part in a conspiracy to bribe former Water Commissioner James L. Marcus and get kickbacks on contracts from the Consolidated Edison Co.

Nervous and choked by the emotion of the moment, he said it was "a tragic day for me, my wife, and my father and daughter and many sincere and loyal friends who expressed a degree of confidence in me for many years."

He was found guilty after trial last December on three counts of an indictment charging him and reputed Mafia figure Antonio (Tony Ducks) Corallo with the bribery conspiracy. He faced a maximum of 15 years in prison and a $30,000 fine. He said he would appeal.

Reporter's Subpoena Is Postponed

Justice Dept. Grants Indefinite Delay

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11 (NYT). — The Department of Justice has dropped its insistence on an immediate grand jury appearance by Earl Caldwell, a New York Times correspondent, his legal counsel said yesterday.

Anthony G. Amsterdam, Mr. Caldwell's attorney, said that the department's lawyers had delayed indefinitely the demand for Mr. Caldwell's appearance.

He also said that it is Mr. Caldwell's position that he declined to appear before the grand jury. In concert with counsel for The New York Times, a legal argument supporting Mr. Caldwell's position has been worked out, and was conveyed to the Justice Department. The department then postponed the scheduled call for testimony indefinitely.

Mr. Caldwell was served with a subpoena on Feb. 2 that required him to produce unpublished notes and tape recordings of interviews with Black Panther leaders.

He first was scheduled to appear before a federal grand jury on Feb. 4. His appearance was delayed to Feb. 11 and then to Feb. 18 and now has been postponed indefinitely.

The Justice Department has been told by attorneys for The New York Times that if an attempt was made to force Mr. Caldwell to appear before the grand jury, the Times would move to quash the subpoena.

The Times would argue, the department's lawyers were told, that "the mere appearance" of Mr. Caldwell before the grand jury, under the terms of the subpoena issued, would infringe upon his rights and jeopardize his ability to function effectively professionally.

Mr. Amsterdam, a professor of law at Stanford University School of Law, appeared at a news conference in the U.S. Courthouse press room this morning along with Rusk Greenlee and Walt Thompson, who spoke as officers of the Bay Area Black Journalists, a professional association.

Mr. Greenlee said, "We are here today to put on the record that Earl Caldwell remains adamant in his resistance to the efforts of the federal government to turn him out as an informer against the black community."

Agnew Rates GIs Above 'Zoo' of U.S. Dissent Groups

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said last night he would swap an entire "zoo" of deserters, Yippies and such for one platoon of American soldiers serving in Vietnam.

In an address at a Republican dinner here, Mr. Agnew referred to a statement by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., that the "best of our young people" would be in Canada if the Vietnamese conflict went on much longer.

Mr. Agnew said the Democrats can very well seek their leaders among the deserters who have fled to Canada and Sweden, but "we Repnblicans shall look elsewhere."

Mr. Agnew added: "As for these deserters, malcontents, radicals, incendiaries, the civil and uncivil disobedients among our young ... the Revolutionary Action Movement, Yippies, hippies, yahoos, Black Panthers, lions and tigers alike—I would swap the whole damn zoo for a single platoon of the kind of young Americans I saw in Vietnam."

Scott of GOP Backs It

Senators Plan Bill Opposing President on Voting Rights

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP).—A compromise voting rights bill designed to challenge the Nixon administration's voting measure has been worked out by Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., and Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich.

A first draft of the bipartisan bill was completed yesterday and will be circulated shortly to civil rights advocates on the Senate Judiciary Committee. The committee is under Senate orders to report a voting rights bill to the floor by March 1.

Northerners believe they have enough votes in the committee to send the Scott-Hart measure to the floor in place of the House-passed Nixon administration bill.

Leadership Group Backs It

The compromise has the backing of the leadership conference on civil rights, which opposed the Nixon administration bill.

In place of the House-passed bill, which installs a broad new scheme of voting rights protection, the compromise would provide a straight five-year extension of the existing 1965 Voting Rights Act. In addition, it would add two provisions from the administration bill —one imposing a flat five-year ban on literacy tests all over the country as a condition of voting. The other reduces residency requirements so that any otherwise eligible person could vote in a presidential election if he moved into an area by Sept. 1 of the election year.

Sen. Scott has said several times that he hoped the Nixon administration would find a compromise acceptable. Sources said that the proposal is still under consideration by the administration. All-out administration opposition to the compromise might make it difficult for Northerners to break a Southern filibuster—which requires a two-thirds vote—and get a final Senate vote on the measure once it reaches the floor.

The House-passed bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee last Dec. 16 under orders that the committee report out a voting rights bill by March 1 in order to insure that there would be time for floor debate. Sontherners normally filibuster a rights bill on the floor.

Ervin Seeks Time

However, Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr. D., N.C., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights subcommittee, said last Friday that he hoped for more time to consider the bill in committee and would prefer an extension of the March 1 deadline to one month after a separate electoral reform measure is reported—about the end of May.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield D., Mont., said he would not oppose some extension—possibly to April 1—if that is agreeable to sponsors of the bill. But several Northerners said they would not agree to changing the deadline. They added that if, for some reason, they do not get a chance in committee to take a vote on substituting their measure for the House-passed bill before it is sent to the floor, they will make the switch on the floor once debate begins.

In other developments:

● Opponents of Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell have applied intense pressure on Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass., but have failed to persuade the Senate's only Negro to take an early stand against him.

Sen. Brooke, whose letter to President Nixon asking withdrawal of the Clement F. Haynsworth jr. nomination played a major role in the judge's defeat last year, has given signs that he is leaning toward voting against confirmation of Judge Carswell, but has disclosed no final decision.

Sen. Brooke reportedly won't lead any huge GOP defection if he announces opposition to Judge Carswell. But if he announces in favor of Judge Carswell, these sources say, it will be harder to move liberal Republicans to desert the Nixon administration again. The 55-to-45 vote against Judge Haynsworth included the negative votes of 17 Republicans.

● Sen. Milton R. Young of North Dakota, a leader in the Senate's Republican farm bloc, said that the Nixon administration's farm program has no chance of approval without drastic change.

● A special subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee reported that the Vietnam pacification program substantially increased security in the countryside last year, but has not seriously countered Viet Cong political activity.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. James A. Byrne, D., Pa., said that the number of hamlets loyal to the Saigon government and with adequate defense against the Viet Cong increased from 50 percent in January, 1969, to more than 85 percent in December.

● Sen. Mansfield said he would strongly oppose any attempt to require the licensing of news reporters.

Plutonium Leak Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

convinced they looked at it the wrong way.

"Neither the Public Health Service nor Dow was making any plutonium measurements after the fire. Besides, whatever plutonium was in the air by the time they made their measurements had already blown away."

With a half-life of 24,400 years, plutonium is one of the most enduring radioactive elements known to man. It is also one of the hardest to measure, and because of its long life is almost impossible to date.

"I don't think," one scientist said, "that anybody will ever be able to say whether any of this plutonium came from the fire or from leakage over 17 years of operations."

At least two scientists with AEC conceded that Dr. Martell might have found evidence of carelessness at Rocky Flats.

"If Ed Martell is trying to prove that the fire was dangerous or that the AEC lied about the fire, he's in trouble," one said. "On the other hand, if he's suggesting that a little bit of plutonium got outside the fence over the years then he might have something."

Tighter Security

A second AEC scientist said that security might tighten up at Rocky Flats as a result of Dr. Martell's findings.

"I think," he said, "that all this will result in more precautions inside the plant and more careful monitoring outside it. It's expensive, but we'll have to do it."

AEC scientists insisted that the plutonium found outside the plant did not constitute a health hazard to people living near the plant, which is 24 miles from Denver.

While it lasts a long time, one scientist said, plutonium emits only alpha radiation and is harmful only when taken in by the body.

A scientist outside the AEC pointed out that even the tiny amounts of plutonium found near the plant could be dangerous if taken in by plant and animal life. If that happened, he said, the people in the area might become unknowingly contaminated by eating food raised in the contaminated region.

Senate Vote on PWs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved a House-passed resolution protesting North Vietnam's treatment of American prisoners.

Russia, U.S. Sign Scientific and Cultural Accord

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union yesterday signed a broad cultural and scientific exchange agreement.

State Department officials said the agreement, signed during special ceremonies at the department, was the quickest ever negotiated in the series of seven two-year cultural and scientific agreements between the two governments. Negotiations for the agreement began Jan. 29 and were formally concluded yesterday.

In the agreement, the Russians accepted a U.S. proposal termed "man and his environment" by which the two nations will exchange information on oceanography, urban transportation, air and water pollution, and other environmental problems.

Under cultural exchanges, the Russians will send to the United States the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra, an ice circus, the Moiseyev dance ensemble, the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet and the Omsk choir and dance group during the next two years.

DA Seizes 4 Letters of Mrs. Onassis

'Stolen or Taken' From Gilpatric Safe

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—Four letters written by Jacqueline Onassis to former Under Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric were seized by legal authorities yesterday in an investigation to determine whether they had been "stolen or taken innocently."

Mr. Gilpatric notified District Attorney Frank Hogan Monday night that the letters were missing from his office safe after a reporter, who had seen sales notices, called to ask why he was disposing of them.

The former government official said he was unaware until then that the letters were missing.

Mr. Hogan said a detective with a subpoena went to the shop of autograph dealer Charles Hamilton, where the letters had been offered for sale, and took them into custody.

Mr. Hamilton said that just before the detective arrived, the man who had put the letters up for auction came in and paid back $500 he had received as an advance on their sale, scheduled for March 16.

Seller's Explanation

Mr. Hamilton identified the would-be seller as a young lawyer formerly associated with the law firm Mr. Gilpatric joined as a partner after leaving the government.

He said the young man claimed to have "received the letters through the mail," and brought them to the shop four months ago.

The young lawyer did not ask for the letters back when he returned the money, Mr. Hamilton said, claiming he had only become aware from newspaper reports that they might have been stolen.

Mr. Hamilton said he asked the man to tell his side of the affair to reporters but got this reply:

"No one would believe it. It sounds like an Alfred Hitchcock story."

Mr. Hamilton mentioned that the letters, spanning a five-year period from Mrs. Onassis's days in the White House as wife of the late President Kennedy until her honeymoon with Greek shipowner Aristotle Onassis, would create considerable publicity when they went on sale.

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Truce With Nature?

Perhaps if President Nixon had promised the country less in the way of environmental *reform*, his message to Congress on the subject would seem more far-reaching than it does.

It includes some specific proposals that should produce early and welcome returns, notably the full expenditure this year of the funds now available for parks and recreational facilities. And the message suggests innovative plans for coming to grips in the less immediate future with the problem of disposing of the nation's rising mountain of rubbish.

But on the gravest question of all, the pollution of the country's air and water, the administration apparently is not yet committed to the kind of heroic effort, the ready outpouring of the national treasure, that is evoked by war—even the most unpopular war.

For waste-treatment plants to clean up the waters of America, Mr. Nixon proposes expenditures no higher than those of the present program—actually lower than those scheduled for the coming fiscal year and much less than half of those called for in legislation introduced by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie.

The President would have the federal government put up $4 billion over a period of four years—provided the states, with federal help in floating their bond issues, put up $6 billion in five years, to be matched by an equal sum from state and local governments.

Once standards and schedules are established, however, it is the President's laudable purpose to subject violators to fines of up to $10,000 a day, an approach that should make polluting the public waters a properly expensive luxury.

The program's principal contribution to a cleaner atmosphere would be congressional authorization to the secretary of health, education and welfare to regulate the fuel composition for automobiles, plus intensive governmental research to help the motor industry come up with a "virtually pollution-free automobile within five years." But the proposal seems short on teeth.

Among the dangers that we hope Mr. Nixon has merely left for future messages on the environment is oil pollution—whether by offshore drilling, by leakage from tankers at sea or from hot pipes laid over the frozen tundra of Alaska. Pollution from jet aircraft is another menace in need of detailed attention, not to mention the supersonic transport plane, which is the government's own extravagant investment in air pollution.

President Nixon deserves praise for giving an unprecedented emphasis to the environmental needs of the country. But if the country is really to "make peace with nature," as he wisely counsels, he will have to demand for the purpose, in far greater quantities than he has yet suggested, the chlorophyll of good green cash.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Arab Terrorism in Munich

The despicable terrorist attack in Munich on passengers of the Israeli airline discredits the Arab cause, just as did earlier attacks in other European cities. This latest crime against innocent international air travelers deserves universal condemnation, especially by responsible Arab leaders.

It is no excuse that such desperate acts cannot be wholly prevented until effective steps are taken to deal with the problem that lies at the *root of this particularly* reprehensible brand of extremism—the problem of frustrated Palestinian nationalism. The end result of Arab failure to move decisively against the instigators and perpetrators of these assaults on defenseless planes, crews and passengers almost surely will be a retaliatory cut-off of commercial air traffic to and from the Arab nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'He's Always Been Most Convincing in a Small Group.'

Russia's Mideast Headache

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The latest turn of events in the Middle East demonstrates for all the world to see that the Russians are on the hook there. Moscow has to pour good money after bad in order to sustain a dubious ally who is apt to go down with the whole Soviet stake anyway.

To keep up the pressure, moreover, the United States doesn't have to do miracles in Vietnam or play Super Tough Guy in arms control talks. Washington only has to do what comes easy—which is to keep Israel well armed.

The reason the Russians are in such trouble in the Middle East is precisely the reason the United States is in trouble in Vietnam. The Soviet Union, or rather a particular Soviet leadership, has allowed itself to become overcommitted—engaged in a game not worth the candle.

At bottom, the Middle East is not nearly as important to great-power politics as imagined by the geopoliticians who talk so portentously about the "crossroads of empire." Soviet security, virtually impervious to serious challenge from the Moslem lands, requires only that the Middle East be kept out of the hands of a hostile power.

Oil Interest

Even the economic stakes in the area are not big for the Soviet Union. While Russia and its Eastern European allies are going to be increasingly short of oil in the years to come, that interest, as a recent deal with the shah of Iran shows, can best be served on a straight commercial basis.

Cheap shots, not vital security, promoted Russian involvement in the first place. Back in the 1950s, the Middle East was a keen place for embarrassing the West. By supporting Arab nationalists, the Russians challenged Britain and France directly, and imposed strains between them and the United States. The cost was relatively modest for the Communist world, and Moscow could share expenses with docile satellites. The Czechs, it should not be forgotten, paid for the original Communist arms deal with Col. Nasser in 1955.

Now all that is changed. The Russians themselves are being challenged by the Chinese. The Eastern European countries, straining for economic growth, are not ready to share burdens in the Mideast. And instead of enjoying the easy pickings of an encounter between dying colonialism and surging nationalism, the Russians now have to work the stony ground of the fight between Israel and the Arab states.

The Israelis, unlike the British and French, feel they are fighting for their existence. Faced with that challenge, the Arab nationalists seem unable either to fight or to make peace. Their one resource has been to get into trouble, and then turn to the Soviet Union for help.

Syrian Pressure

The June war of 1967 was a supreme *example*. Trouble *originally* started between Israel and the most radical of the Arab states, Syria. Under Syrian pressure for help, the Russians inspired Col. Nasser to mount what was supposed to be a diversionary threat. But though it had been given massive Soviet support, the Egyptian Army collapsed when the Israelis stepped in.

At that time, the logical Soviet move would have been to cut losses. But the Russian leadership was too weak for that. When Nasser asked Moscow to pick up the tab for the 1967 defeat, the Russians agreed to rebuild his army.

A replay of that sequence was set in motion last summer when Nasser declared that he would wage a "war of attrition" against Israel. The Israelis have replied with a campaign against Suez, and the air strikes around Cairo. With his regime in danger of foundering, Nasser went to Moscow for help last month.

The Russians were on the spot once again, and this time they showed it. In a feeble effort to start up the old anti-colonial game, Premier Alexei Kosygin sent a note to Washington, London and Paris asking the Western powers to muzzle the Israelis. When that gesture yielded no dividends, Moscow began sending still more supplies to the Egyptians. But the Russians are not sending the one thing that could really make a difference—the skilled pilots for which Nasser has done everything but advertise.

As that pattern of action—and inaction—indicates, the Russians have got in over their heads. While the world is not altogether safe in those circumstances, neither is the situation all that dicey. The fact is that the Middle East represents a Soviet problem. The Russians will continue to be in a fix until they wind down their commitments.

In this situation, the United States does not have to intensify the pressure by new missile deployment or a hawkish stand in Vietnam. *Neither does it make sense* for Washington, Paris, or London to whore after the Arab states as possible alternatives to Soviet support. On the contrary, the American interest is to make it easy for the Russians to disengage, once Moscow is so disposed. Until then, the best thing for this country is to stay cool and keep up the military assistance to Israel that continues to put Russia over the barrel.

Hanoi Plays It Cool

The U.S. Withdrawal

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON.—Though guarded in their public comments, the senior officials of the Nixon administration are now confident that North Vietnam is either unwilling or unable to disrupt the Nixon plan to withdraw most American ground combat forces over the next 18 months.

In fact, the major question pending during Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird's current tour of the war zone is whether the rate of withdrawals can be increased from the current average of 12,000 a month.

Public optimism about the war is out of fashion in Washington. Mr. Nixon and his aides believe that the Johnson administration seriously undermined its credibility with a series of uncautious claims and predictions. They also feel that disturbing battlefield developments, such as the enemy Tet offensive two years ago, are more likely to injure support for the war effort if the public has been led to expect too much.

Policy makers here still regard the enemy forces as formidable and the forces of South Vietnam as vulnerable. They remain skeptical about the long-term ability of the Saigon government to cope with major military and political challenges and go out of their way to warn, as Mr. Nixon did ten days ago, that North Vietnam risks severe retaliation if her troops "take advantage" of the American withdrawals.

Administration officials do not, however, expect the North Vietnamese to mount so severe a challenge as to make the continued gradual reduction of ground combat forces impossible. Some officials believe that Hanoi does not wish to impede the American withdrawal. Most are agreed that regardless of intent, Hanoi is, at present, not able to mount such an impeding challenge.

Concern Over Delta

There is concern here about the five or six North Vietnamese regiments that have moved into the Mekong delta region around Chau Doc, about 100 miles west of Saigon on the Cambodian border. Two unproven South Vietnamese divisions defend that area, and a well-planned offensive, which some officials here expect before the summer rains, could test them severely.

The principal motives for such an attack, the administration believes, would be the desire to give new hope to Viet Cong organizers in the delta villages, to undermine Saigon's confidence in its forces and perhaps to encourage further political challenge of President Nguyen Van Thieu's government.

But the main American mission in such a battle would be air support, especially through massive, and often indiscriminate, poundings by the giant B-52s. Even a mediocre South Vietnamese performance, officials say, is not likely to alter the present plans for troop reduction.

The continuing infiltration of North Vietnamese troops into South Vietnam is also causing concern among administration officials. The rate last week is said to have matched the high rate of this time a year ago.

But the total infiltration over the last year, as Mr. Nixon remarked at his news conference on Jan. 30, "is still not of a size to provide what we believe is the capability the enemy would need to mount and sustain a prolonged offensive beyond that which we are able to contain."

Drop in Troop Quality

The confidence implied by the government, officials say, envisages continued American withdrawals as well as continued enemy infiltrations. But the latest troops sent southward by Hanoi are rated here as significantly inferior to those sent into battle in past years. Once in South Vietnam, the Northerners are said to find it going much more difficult because of the diminished effectiveness of the Viet Cong organization.

Without major help from the Viet Cong, the Northern troops must rely on their own long supply lines, officials say. Without major help from the Viet Cong in dealings with the local population, they add, the Northerners also must rely on more conventional military tactics, which make them vulnerable to American air and artillery. Most analysts here believe that Hanoi is rebuilding its armies in the South to encourage the rebuilding of the Viet Cong organization for political and military campaigns after most American combat forces are gone.

As long as Hanoi hopes for a revival of the guerrillas to something approaching their former strength, the North Vietnamese are expected to restrain their forces and let the Americans depart without significant challenge.

But the latest estimates place before President Nixon also allowance for one paradoxical contingency. If the North Vietnamese should find it impossible to rebuild the Viet Cong "infrastructure," he is told, they may find it necessary for psychological and political reasons, to risk even heavier casualties by mounting some major conventional military assaults while American combat forces remain in South Vietnam.

Such assaults, as well as the general capacity and stability of the Saigon government, may influence the rate at which the Nixon administration chooses to withdraw the air, artillery and logistic support troops—but perhaps more than 200,000—will still be stationed in South Vietnam in mid-1971.

The hope here is to withdraw most of these forces before the 1972 presidential election, but plans for their withdrawal are not yet firmly drawn.

International Opinion

Arafat's Moscow Visit

The Middle Eastern conflict has acquired a new dimension with Yassir Arafat's welcome in Moscow. The Soviet Union has, by *this act, granted de facto recognition to* the revolutionary Palestinian organizations struggling against Israel. The aim of the Soviet operation is threefold: (1) to counter the Chinese; (2) to win third-world favors; (3) to embarrass Washington. Moscow wants to play a trick on the Americans, who never took a position toward the political problem posed by the Palestinian movements.

As for Arafat, he expects a triple benefit from his visit to Moscow: (1) to gain admission to the international scene; (2) to prevent a peaceful solution to the conflict; (3) to obtain weapons. While asking for additional fighting means, Arafat also is pursuing a political goal: to demonstrate that the organizations under his leadership are the only genuine representatives of the Palestinians. In so doing, he intends to disparage the current Israeli efforts to create a "moderate" Palestinian state having strong ties with the Jewish state.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Arab Attack in Munich

Next to the incomprehensibly stupid brutality of the Arab "guerrilla" actions against Israeli air passengers, it is above all their senselessness that repels us.

They are the consequence of that unbridled hate that on the Arab side partially blocks any possibility for a sensible settlement. The attackers above all damage the reputation of Arabs themselves, who are everywhere trying to seek support for their interests in the Middle East conflict.

—From Morgenpost (West Berlin).

EEC Cost to Britain

The crux of the matter is that an automatic application of all the present rules of the [European Economic Community's] common agricultural policy will place an unfair burden on Britain, which must therefore ask for its particular circumstances to be recognized. The French may still raise obstacles, but since they themselves have temporarily opted out of the strict application of the agricultural policy, because of the devaluation of the franc, their argument will carry less weight.

Germany has also opted out, because of the mark's revaluation, and so Britain will be on strong ground in demanding special consideration. The French and German exceptions are for limited periods only, and the negotiations will presumably turn on how long a transitional period Britain will be allowed, and whether there will be any permanent limitation on its direct contributions to the community's agricultural fund.

—From The Times (London).

Emerging Spain

Spain's steady emergence from international isolation and ostracism has gathered remarkable momentum since Gen. Franco designated Prince Juan Carlos as his successor and modernized his cabinet last year. No doubt some decrease in the harshness of the regime and prospects that this trend will continue, especially after the caudillo's departure, contribute to this. Immeasurably more important, however, are Spain's basic strategic importance—which is dramatically enhanced by the Middle East war and Russia's naval expansion—and its economic upsurge.

Negotiations for links between Spain and the Common Market are already in an advanced stage. It seems self-evident that full membership will follow soon, and that France will show favor to such a project and use its influence to remove the remaining scruples of the more puritan members. Spanish membership in NATO would be a logical corollary. This makes the Anglo-Spanish dispute over Gibraltar an anachronism.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Israeli Weapons

The Israelis know how to make their own weapons, and they have shown it. They are producing the world's most perfect machine gun (and selling it even to Germany). They have invented a flying bomb that is attracted by metals and corrects its aim. They have invented a rifle that can fire 600 shots a minute. We are sure that before long they will be producing a combat plane superior to those existing today . . . Under the circumstances, a total arms embargo by the four big powers would mean that within six months the Arabs would not have one plane, one tank or anything else, and the Israelis would be perfectly armed.

—From Corriere Della Sera (Milan).

Bonn Rebuilding Bridges to Arabs

By Dan Morgan

BONN.—A West German decision to extend financial aid to Egypt to repair two Upper Nile bridges damaged by Israeli mines in 1968 has underlined the Bonn government's shift toward a more neutral Middle East policy and the waning of its special relationship with Israel.

The cautious moves toward a more "balanced" policy have been most evident since the coming to power of the Socialist-Liberal government in Germany under Chancellor Willy Brandt, and officials here say that the bridge-fixing was also bridge-building with the Arab lands.

While stressing repeatedly that Bonn will do nothing "at the cost of Israel," Brandt has declared that his government desires better relations with "all" Arab lands. And officials say this is his way of suggesting closer engagement with Egypt, Syria, Algeria and Saudi Arabia, which severed relations with Bonn in 1965 after Germany took up diplomatic ties with Israel.

There are strong commercial interests involved, particularly because Libya now supplies about 43 percent of West Germany's crude oil needs. But also motivating the development is Bonn's concern over widening Soviet political influence in the Middle East and the speed with which most Western countries are being excluded from oil-rich countries there.

Economic Bonds

For these reasons, the Brandt government is anxious to do all it can to preserve the contacts now available to it with Egypt, particularly the economic bonds forged in the *last two decades* and left surprisingly intact after the political break.

For its part, Egypt has hinted that the two countries could reestablish diplomatic relations. The new government here is reluctant to go this far, however, because *of the timing, so soon after Cairo's* recognition last summer of Communist East Germany.

The German aid on the bridge repairs was only one of several gestures toward the Cairo regime in the last few months.

Now under consideration in Bonn ministries, for instance, is another (the last was in 1967) "rescheduling" of Egyptian payments on debt from old capital aid and commercial loans. The Egyptians have been notoriously slow in repaying the loans.

But the damaging of the Nile bridges and its aftermath provides the best example of Germany's wish to be flexible in dealing with the Arabs.

The bridges, at Qena (150 miles north of the Aswan Dam) and Tamiay, were built at a cost of $7.5 million, with West Germany itself providing $3.4 million in low interest capital aid loans as part of its foreign aid program. Although West Germany cut off foreign aid to Egypt in February, 1965, after East German leader Walter Ulbricht visited Cairo, projects which had already been approved were allowed to go ahead.

The bridges were then built, with German firms including Krupp doing most of the work. The work was well known to the Israelis, and the attack on them, on Oct. 31, 1968, was an embarrassment *to Bonn*.

More than a year later Bonn agreed to Egyptian requests to include the bridge repairs, which had already been carried out, as part of its capital aid to Egypt.

Oasis Project

Though new foreign aid projects with *Egypt* were *ruled* out after the break in 1965, West Germany has nevertheless kept more than a toehold in the Arab countries. Now under way in the vast Faiyum Oasis is a project, begun [illegible] and a half ago, to eradicate [illegible] bearing bilharzia sickness.

Moreover, German direct exports to the Arab countries had been rising until recently. Egypt has contracted for 5,000 German trucks supplied largely by the automobile firm of Daimler-Benz.

At the political level, the cultivating of more normal relations with Egypt is seen by some officials as an indirect way to win the *confidence of the new regime* in Libya, where Egyptian influence is growing. Libyan exports to West Germany in 1968 totaled almost $600 million, most of them in the form of crude oil. Loss of this source of oil would cause an almost paralleled dislocation of German fuel resources. And there is [illegible] *about the political course* that the Tripoli government is following.

Meanwhile, West Germany's relations with Israel remain close at all levels from trade to culture and there is no question of the government's emotional support for that regime. However, leading German politicians have been saying that the time has come for Bonn to "normalize" relations with Israel after the emotional postwar years when West Germany assumed a moral obligation to the new state.

Letters

Smoking Beagles

Some comments on your front page article on the smoking beagles: first of all, these dogs were not "taught" to smoke. They are held immobile while a machine forces smoke through the incision in their throats. This is done for several hours each day *for a duration of years.*

Humanitarians have protested this cruel and unnecessary experiment in vain. People have been told that smoking is detrimental to health and can cause cancer; no one is forced to smoke yet people keep on doing it. No one can escape the very thorough warnings about it in the press and other media.

While most research is to benefit mankind in some way, here is a typical example of thousands of dollars being spent on a project—which aside from the barbarous cruelty involved—is nothing more than "Science for Science's sake."

Mrs. NORTON TABACKMAN.
Paris.

'Letters'

The "Letters" section in your newspaper should be a place for worthwhile reader comment with respect to important current events and trends. For many months I've been watching the letters selected for publication and have come to the conclusion that to be selected letters must be either trite or radical.

An example is the letter concerning Cassius Clay in the Jan. 24-25 editions. And what possible good can coms of a never ending Israeli-Arab series of letters that contain more fanaticism than fact? The fanaticism applies irrespective of which side of the issue is being given.

Also, isn't it possible to publish *some letters* which contain a *fair* criticism of the United States? Most letters about American actions and policies appear to be written by hate-mongers or outcasts from the country which America would most profit by never seeing again.

Continued publication of the type of letters described can only serve to reduce the quality of your paper and the seriousness with which one should consider the material furnished in other columns as well.

W. F. H. IRWIN.
Salzburg.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 12, 1895

VIENNA—The plans for building a net of electric railways for the city of Vienna are approaching completion. The new tramway company has lately made trials with motors worked by American accumulators, and now intends to give up working with horses altogether. The Vienna Town Council is busy with the plan of building a large net of electric lines which are intended to spread in eleven ways from the center of the town to its furthest suburbs.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 12, 1920

WASHINGTON—The Republican Publicity Association has issued a statement repudiating *Herbert Hoover as a possible presidential candidate* on that party's ticket. Hoover has already said that he was not a candidate and that no one was authorized to speak for him politically. Meanwhile, through the gift of a large sum of money by Mr. Hoover as American president of the Commission for Belgian Relief, a new university exists in Antwerp.

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South Africa (air) R	44.00	84.00	[illegible]
Spain (air) Ptas	1000	2000	[illegible]
Sweden (air) Sw.Kr	182.00	348.00	[illegible]
Switzerland S.Fr	67.50	128.00	[illegible]
Thailand (air) $	32.00	60.50	[illegible]
Tunisia (air) $	16.00	30.50	[illegible]
Turkey (air) $	17.50	32.50	[illegible]
U.A.R. (air) $	22.50	44.50	[illegible]
U.S.A. (air) $	38.00	72.50	[illegible]
Yugoslavia (air) $	17.50	32.50	[illegible]
Elsewhere Europe (air) $	22.50	42.50	[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

hree Foreigners Get a Year or Moscow Leaflet Protests

By James F. Clarity

SCOW, Feb. 11 (NYT).—young activists, two Italians Belgian, were sentenced to a year in a Soviet labor for staging public protests in rt of Soviet political dissl-

sentences, imposed after ng trials in a Moscow discourthouse, were identical to received by a young Norwedemonstrator in Leningrad tonday. During the trials, a man for the court told corndents in a corridor that the edings were intended "to as a warning to people who t wish to repeat such actions." rords, and the penalties them-

selves, made it unmistakably clear that Soviet authorities want to discourage young activists from coming here to demonstrate.

In recent years, foreign demonstrators in Moscow have been detained briefly, then deported, as were two young Scandinavians who staged protests here last October.

Pleaded Not Guilty

The Italians, Teresa Marinuzzi, 22, and Valentino Tacchi, 23, were tried separately from the Belgian, Vikto Van Brantegem, 23. The three were convicted of "malicious hooliganism" which carries a maximum penalty of five years in a labor camp. The one-year sentences the three received were the legal minimum for the conviction. All pleaded not guilty, and Mr. Van Brantegem is expected to appeal the court decision. It was not immediately known whether the Italians would also appeal.

There was relatively little courtroom drama involved in the trial. The Belgian Ambassador, Frans Willems, sat quietly as Mr. Van Brantegem was denounced by nine witnesses who said they had been present on Jan. 18, when he threw protest leaflets from the top balcony of the Moscow Operetta Theater.

The state prosecutor said the demonstration had spoiled the performance, a Russian version of "My Fair Lady," for the audience. The demonstration took place during the intermission, and many persons in the audience eagerly reached for the leaflets. This was not reported by any of the witnesses.

The prosecutor asked for a two-year sentence for Mr. Van Brantegem, "to give him and some others a good lesson and to teach them to respect the hospitality and social order of our country." Mr. Van Brantegem said he had been sent to demonstrate by the Flemish Action Committee for East Europe and the Flemish Catholic Union of Students.

The bearded young defendant was asked if he would have demonstrated had he known judicial action would be taken against him. He thought for a few seconds, then said: "I think, yes."

The Italians, both from Rome, admitted that they represented a civil rights organization called Europa Civilita.

Eleven witnesses said they had seen the two, on Jan. 17, when they threw leaflets from the balcony of a large downtown department store, then handcuffed themselves to railings. But there was no allegation at either trial, as there had been in an article recently in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, that the Italians and the Belgian had coordinated their demonstrations.

erman Artist rich Heckel Dead at 86

NN, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Erich el, 86, the German Expresst painter, died after a long s at a hospital in Radolfzell, Constance, on Jan. 27.

Heckel, often called the list" of Expressionist art be- of his lyrical brush, had ill for months at his home Hemmenhofen on the Lake tance isle of Hori before he taken to a hospital on Jan. 24. hospital spokesman attributed death to old age.

1905, Mr. Heckel, whose art later banned by the Nasis, d Ernst Ludwig Kirchner and Schmitt-Rottluff in founding group called Die Brücke (The ge) in Dresden. The group was joined by such Expressionists Emil Nolde and Max Pech-

r. Heckel, the school's most emplative representative, sum- up Die Brücke's philosophy the words: "To us the unic counted most—all pathos suspect to us."

r. Heckel concentrated on ral, human aspects in art er than on social themes. ystal-clear lines, often border- on the coarse and hard but r compromising in favor of hetic principle, were dominant his paintings, drawings and graphs for which he preferred scapes and circus scenes as ect matter.

Ex-Duchess of Argyll

EW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—Louise Clews Timpson, 65, former Duchess of Argyll, died erday in her sleep at her home upstate Pinebeck, N.Y.

rs. Timpson was married three s to men of high social posin Britain and the United es.

orn in Paris, Mrs. Timpson was daughter of Henry Clews jr., American artist, and Louise ris, a descendant of James lison.

ouise Clews married Andrew neck at 18 and they lived in mous house in England, Hevenham Hall. The marriage was olved after three years. She relief work in Lisbon while second husband, Ian Campthe Duke of Argyll, was a ner in Germany in World II. In 1955, a year after her ree from the duke, she mar- Robert Livingston Timpson, American investment banker. y were divorced in 1963.

Lester Stoefen

A JOLLA, Calif., Feb. 11 T).—Lester Stoefen, 58, former and Wimbledon tennis cham- died of a rare liver ailment is home Sunday.

Gen. Italo Gariboldi

ME, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Retired Gen. Italo Gariboldi, 91, who nanded Italian troops in North ca and Russia during World II, died here yesterday, relaannounced today.

ijacker Leaves Spain o Give Self Up in U.S.

ADRID, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—American who has admitted king an airliner to Cuba two s ago left here today for New where he intends to give elf up and face justice.

U.S. Embassy spokesman said y that Lawrence M. Rhodes, f St. Petersburg, Fla., had not arrested and was going back is free will. Mr. Rhodes said rday that he wanted to give elf up because he was "tired nning."

Associated Press.

HAPPY HUNTING CROWN—Hans Hass lets success go to his head as he displays his catch of crawfish at Cheviot Beach, Portsea, in Australia. Mr. Hass is in the area to make a film on the disappearance of former Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt, who never returned from a swim off Cheviot Beach in December, 1967.

Anti-Pollution Conference

Sweden May Ban Cars From City Centers

By Eric Pace

STRASBOURG, France, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Swedish authorities, having already taken strict measures against air pollution, are thinking of banning private cars from sizable downtown areas in Stockholm and other cities.

"It might become necessary to stop vehicular traffic in the centers of towns with more than 100,000 people," said Valfrid Paulsson, director general of Sweden's National Environment Protection Board.

Mr. Paulsson was interviewed here at the Council of Europe's headquarters, where he has been attending the council's conference on conservation in Europe.

Sweden has one of the world's most aggressive programs to combat air pollution. A principal cause of pollution in Sweden, as in the United States, is increasing automotive traffic, one of the subjects studied in the council report that was the basis of today's session.

Sweden's national government has already taken a variety of pollution-control measures along the lines set out yesterday in President Nixon's special message to the Congress.

Nixon Praised

Another member of the Swedish delegation here, Prof. Arne Engstrom, praised Mr. Nixon's proposals, saying: "They show he knows where things must be done."

As reported here, however, the proposals did not call for abolishing private traffic in downtown areas, as has already been done on a small scale in Sweden.

Going further, the Swedish government noted the "desirability" of "completely car-free municipal sectors" in a detailed report submitted to the council. It said "the increase in traffic intensity that is to be expected entails the risk that the exhaust-gas situation may . . . become worse" despite other anti-pollution measures.

Experts on the Swedish delegation said they feel rising air pollution in New York City will sooner or later oblige the authorities there to ban private traffic in some heavily traveled streets, turning them into what the Swedes call "walking streets." This would substantially reduce the amount of automobile exhaust fumes in the city's air.

No Cars on Times Square

"It would make life better for the people," explained Lars Erik Esping, a biologist on Mr. Paulsson's staff. Mr. Esping favored banishing cars from "Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Times Square—the great streets."

Under present laws such measures are the province of the municipal authorities, in New York as well as in Stockholm. But the Swedish experts said that public concern about pollution has become so strong in Sweden that a municipal government would, in practice, be obliged to implement any directives from the national government to create more "walking streets."

The four-day conference is expected to end tomorrow with the endorsing of a manifesto on European environmental problems.

Editor Leaving McGraw-Hill to Open Own Firm

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Frank E. Taylor, for five years the editor in chief and general manager of the trade-book division of the McGraw-Hill Book Co., is leaving to open his own publishing company, to be known as Frank Taylor Books.

Mr. Taylor, who dealt with Vladimir Nabokov, Eldridge Cleaver, Marshall McLuhan, Harold Taylor, Leo Rosten, Fred Dutton and Desmond Morris, among other authors, said he was leaving because of a company reorganization "that pushed me aside to work on special projects, which I found intolerable."

Under the reorganization, McGraw-Hill's trade-book division and children's division are to be brought closer together under Dan Lacy, the company's senior vice-president of general books.

Ban Planned on Hunt Of Alaska Grizzlies

JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Grizzly bears will be protected on the Arctic slope of Alaska this year because of fears that they face extinction.

An emergency order will be issued to prevent the hunting season from opening as scheduled on May 15. The Fish and Game Board has proposed a closed season over the whole of Alaska. If adopted, it will not be effective before 1971.

Conservationists are worried that the grizzly is too vulnerable because it has had little contact with man and has not learned to avoid him. Many people, mainly connected with the oil exploration there, have moved into the area and for some of them big game is a novelty.

Diabetes Linked To Miscarriages By Madrid Doctor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (AP).—Undetected diabetes is one of the most serious causes of stillbirths and miscarriages, a Spanish gynecologist says.

An autopsy of the dead fetus, performed in only about 50 percent of such cases in the United States, often will reveal diabetes in the mother, Dr. Jose Botella-Llusia said in an interview yesterday.

"The treatment of the diabetic mother is not difficult," Dr. Botella-Llusia said. The problem, he said, is recognizing diabetes in persons who have not developed the disease's symptoms.

Dr. Botella-Llusia, rector of the University of Madrid and chairman of the obstetrics department there, was in Los Angeles to address the Obstetrical and Gynecological Assembly of Southern California.

British Free 11 Welsh Protesters

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP).—Singing in a courtroom threatens the foundations of British society but it doesn't require a three-month jail sentence, London's highest appeal judge ruled today. So he freed 11 students and told them to keep their times to themselves for a year.

The students were jailed a week ago for contempt after they broke into a High Court hearing and began singing "We Shall Overcome"—in Welsh—before the baffled judge, Sir Frederick Lawton. Sir Frederick had them arrested and gave them three-month sentences.

In all, 23 Welsh students joined the sing-in, part of a campaign to preserve the Welsh language against encroachment by English. They were protesting the jailing of a Welsh folk-singer who was caught smearing paint on English-language road signs.

Socialists List Conditions for Role in Italy

Demands on Coalition Given to Saragat

ROME, Feb. 11 (UPI).—The Socialists laid down their conditions tonight for membership in a center-left coalition to end Italy's 31st government crisis since the fall of fascism in 1943.

Socialist spokesman Antonio Giolitti discussed his party's conditions for cooperation with Christian Democrats, Unitarian Socialists and Republicans during one of a series of talks President Giuseppe Saragat held today with political leaders.

Mr. Giolitti told reporters he stressed the need to agree on calling meetings of electoral committees to set up regional governments, on amnesties for workers who took part in sometimes violent strikes that led to higher pay for five million Italians last fall, and on "concrete acts" and not words on laws to protect workers and to guarantee the benefits won for them by their unions.

Tomorrow Mr. Saragat is expected to ask outgoing Premier Mariano Rumor to try to form a four-party center-left coalition government. The main difficulty Mr. Rumor would face is caused by deep splits between the two Socialist parties. Those splits brought down a previous coalition headed by Mr. Rumor last year.

Mr. Saragat met today, among others, Communist parliamentary leader Pietro Ingrao and Communist Sen. Edoardo Perna.

"We told the president of our determined opposition to a four-party center-left government," Mr. Ingrao said afterward. He said such a government would be in conflict with worker demands for social and political reform.

Pope Warns Italians Against Unilateral Civil Divorce Law

ROME, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI, noting the 41st anniversary today of the signing of the Lateran Treaty and the Concordat between Italy and the Holy See, said the Vatican accepted the need for a jointly negotiated revision of some parts of the 1929 agreement.

He warned visitors at a general audience in St. Peter's Basilica, however, that any unilateral Italian law legalizing divorce—approved by the Chamber of Deputies in November, 1969 and now pending in Senate committee—would "wound" church-state harmony.

The pontiff stuck to a long-standing Vatican interpretation of Article 34 of the Concordat which gave civil effect to religious marriages in Italy. According to him, the provision was adopted "to surround Christian marriage with stable guarantees."

Different Interpretation

Italian legislators in the constitutional committees of both houses of parliament have interpreted the clause differently, deciding that the pending limited divorce bill in no way contravenes the constitution and its acceptance of the Concordat as law. Those favoring divorce here maintain the Concordat is silent on the nullification of civil marriages, only empowering Catholic priests to act as civil officials—as they do in the United States, for instance—when performing marriages.

Pope Paul's reference to a negotiated revision "undertaken with common labor and common accord, of those norms of the Concordat which would appear to be no longer in harmony with the new situation" is thought to refer to such problems as obligatory Catholic instruction in Italian schools, to exemption of Italian priests from the draft and to treaty language referring to Fascist and monarchic institutions in Italy."

The Concordat has already been revised five times, and a government-appointed committee of Italian jurists submitted its 200-page report on further changes to the minister of justice last November. The committee was formed in October, 1968, a year after the Italian parliament voted to push for unspecified revisions. No formal negotiations with the Vatican on the subject have yet been announced.

France and Spain Note Satisfaction With Their Ties

PARIS, Feb. 11 (AP).—France and Spain noted with satisfaction today the development of relations between the two countries, as Gregorio Lopez Bravo, the first Spanish Foreign Minister to pay an official visit to France since the Spanish Civil War, prepared to return home.

In a joint communiqué, the two sides said that "in a spirit of friendship" they had decided "to pursue and develop collaboration between the two countries."

The centerpiece of this collaboration was the signature yesterday of a contract to sell Spain 30 Mirage warplanes as well as spare parts and supporting equipment. The value of the deal was estimated at $90 million.

In the background of the discussions was the Spanish effort to strengthen its links with the Common Market.

"The two countries," the communiqué said, "reaffirmed their common will to continue to intensify the relations between Spain and the Common Market."

Dutch Starfighter Crash

DORUM, West Germany, Feb. 11 (UPI).—A Dutch Air Force F-104G Starfighter crashed into a field near Dorum Monday, killing its pilot.

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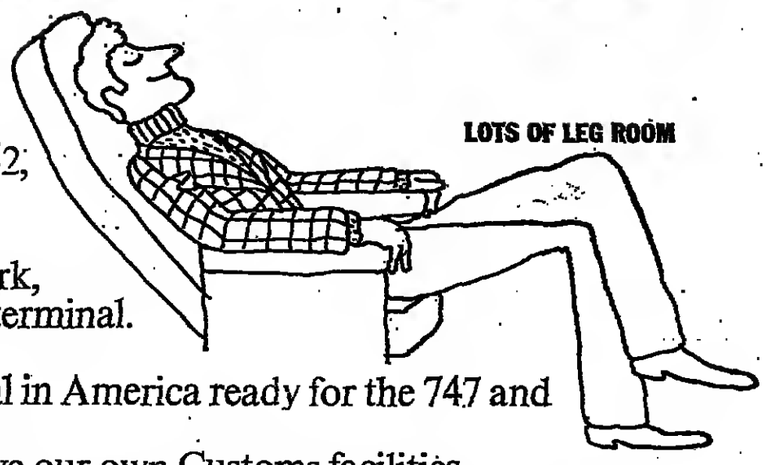

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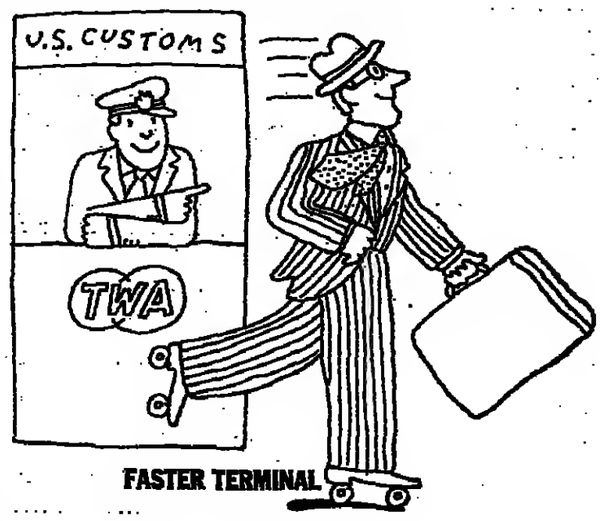

FASTER TERMINAL

Dining Out in Paris

Debated, Underrated Restaurant

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Chez les Anges is a perennial bone of contention between the Guide Michelin and its readers. Almost to a man, food lovers find its lonely little star one of Michelin's worst understatements.

The owner, Armand Monassier, is a vigorous man of 48 with completely gray hair. He does everything with intensity, and yet he has touches of surprising restraint.

He does all the buying for Chez les Anges (frequently with his relative, Martin Cantegrit of Le Récamier) and, despite the remarkable quality of the produce he selects, he cannot stand to eat the marvelous oysters, scallops or liver he serves in his restaurant.

That is his problem. After tasting the enormous, firmly fresh and utterly succulent scallops he serves, *à la provençale* with either garlic or shallots, it's hard to believe that Mr. Monassier wants nothing to do with them.

What does send him into understandable rapture is his superb *omelette aux truffes*, a perfectly light omelet, its running heart stuffed with diced fresh truffles, topped with slices of yet more truffles and swimming in a sauce composed of chicken stock and port.

The Chef

But this is giving too much credit to Mr. Monassier, for he has a wonderful chef, René Maccabies, who has 42 years of experience to his credit. Mr. Maccabies is a small man who also has gray hair and who cedes nothing in intensity to Mr. Monassier.

They both worked at La Bourgogne when Mr. Monassier was associated with his brother Robert, and they have been together since Armand decided to set up his own restaurant.

The cook is certainly responsible for how the *bécassines sur canapé* (snipe on toast) turn out, but it is Mr. Monassier who sets the tone of his restaurant. It is as Burgundian as he is—he has vineyards at Rully and Mercurey, just below the Côte de Beaune.

Humbler Burgundian restaurants boast the same traditional dishes such as *oeufs en meurette* (eggs poached in red wine) but few come anywhere near giving them the delicacy that Chez les Anges achieves. It can probably be safely added that none of them can come up with a better Rully than Mr. Monassier himself grows, vinifies and generally tends with the loving care of a worried mother hen.

This magnificent white wine is used in the sauces accompanying, deliciously fresh soles, turbots or *loups* (Mediterranean sea bass, called *bar* when from the Atlantic) and naturally makes the perfect accompaniment to these dishes. It is equally good with the unbelievably delicate fresh *foie gras*.

There are other marvels in Mr. Monassier's cellar. Despite strong Burgundian chauvinism, he is well stocked with good Bordeaux, but his face almost glows with pleasure when he can bring out the likes of a 1962 Beaune Clos des Fèves or 1961 Bonnes-Mares. Even his young 1966 Charmes-Chambertin has a beautiful aroma, provided that it is ordered and opened at the very beginning of the meal to allow the air to bring it out.

Mr. Monassier is, in fact, so enamored of his wine-growing activities that he may give up his restaurant in a few years to devote full time to viticulture.

Should one deplore his possible departure from Chez les Anges, or rather, be delighted at the prospect of the wines he will be producing? An impossible choice, but Michelin notwithstanding, whatever he does will be worth more like two-and-a-half stars than one.

Chez les Anges, 54 Boulevard de La Tour-Maubourg, Paris 7e. Be sure to telephone (705-89-86) for reservations. Closed Mondays. Forty to fifty francs ($7.25-$9.10), everything included, although it is easy to spend more.

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Dennis Freppel.

Armand Monassier selects fresh sea bass for Chez les Anges.

Yale Works on the Translation Gap

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK (NYT).—A long-range project to publish modern English translations of neglected but important French novels for the general reader has been undertaken by Prof. Henry Peyre, Sterling professor of French at Yale.

The first book in the series, Emile Zola's "The Sin of Father Mouret," has just been issued by Prentice-Hall for $9.95 in what it calls "The New Library of French Classics." Other volumes to be published this year are "Axel" by Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, "Béatrix" by Honoré de Balzac and "Le Vésuve" by Emmanuel Robles.

"So many great French novels are available to Americans either in out-of-date translations, or in wretched ones, that it seemed important to provide readers with something they can enjoy," the 69-year-old, Paris-born scholar said in an interview.

"Moreover," he went on, "an astonishing number of excellent novels and short stories have never been translated at all — Prosper Mérimée's 'Tamango' and Victor Hugo's 'Bug Jargal,' for instance."

But what really distresses Dr. Peyre is that American professors and teachers of literature have circumscribed readers' knowledge of many French writers by stressing only one or two of their works.

Limited Knowledge

"Just think," he said, gesturing with both hands, "Balzac is largely known by 'Eugénie Grandet,' 'Cousine Bette,' 'Père Goriot,' and Zola is associated almost entirely with 'Nana,' 'Germinal' and 'L'Assommoir.' It is as if they never wrote anything else."

Dr. Peyre said he was, initially at least, selecting books for translation that would give a broader picture of eminent writers, and thus enhance the appreciation of them.

At the same time, he continued, he wants to introduce authors not so widely known, such as Paul Bourget, whose "Cruelle Enigme" springs from an encounter with Marcel Proust; Crébillon fils, the eroticist, Barbey d'Aurevilly, who wrote "Un Prêtre Marié," and George Sand, whose "Lélia" is virtually unread these days.

Too Pedantic

The most difficult problem he faces, Dr. Peyre remarked, is in getting good translations. "Most French is badly, terribly badly translated," he asserted. "It's just inaccurate or too pedantic."

Dr. Peyre said that he had searched out translators who could render the books in accurate yet lively English. "Fortunately, I have a lot of former students who are quite good translators," he said, "and I also keep my eyes open for others who have a sense of flair for lively writing."

Already translated for his project, but not yet scheduled for publication, are "Le Paysan de Paris" by Louis Aragon, "L'Insurgé" by Jules Vallès; and "L'Age Ingrat" by José Cabanis.

17 Opera Groups to Join Forces Against the Money Problem

WASHINGTON (WP). — Operating on the theory that a problem shared may be one more easily solved, some 17 American and Canadian opera companies propose to join forces to deal with one they all share: a shortage of money.

Where to find money and how to pool financial resources, in the face of increasingly high production costs, was the subject of an opera directors' conference in Seattle last week.

At the conclusion, a committee of eight opera directors was formed to follow up on the ideas discussed: that American and Canadian opera companies cooperate to raise money and also to save it by joint productions and the exchange of costumes and scenery.

Glynn Ross, general director of the Seattle Opera Association who organized the conference, said that if a group of opera companies jointly agrees to finance the same production it can cut costs considerably.

Mr. Ross said that his own company is involved with four others in a production of "The Tales of Hoffmann."

"The agreement is that we share the cost of costumes props and sets," Mr. Ross said "Each of us also agreed to have the same director and the advice of the designer for a unified approach."

Wild West Rodeo Returning to Europe

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UPI).—An American rodeo is coming to Europe for the first time since Buffalo Bill Cody brought his Wild West show to the Continent in 1898.

More than 100 American cowboys and cowgirls, 16 Sioux Indians and 302 horses, Brahma bulls and cattle will take part in the show, which opens Feb. 23 in Milan. Performances are scheduled in 30 other European cities.

The cowboys will compete for $100,000 in prize money during the tour.

Broadway Drama On Life of Colette

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—"Colette," a play about the French novelist, will be presented here in April with the title role played by Zoe Caldwell, the Australian actress who played the lead in "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie" on Broadway two years ago.

The play, told in Colette's own words, has been assembled by Eleanor Jones and will be produced by Cheryl Crawford. The play will cover the novelist's life from the age of 14 to her death in Paris in 1954.

Duke of Bedford's Plans For Safari Land in England

By Nadeane Walker

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Duke of Bedford has made a new million-pound bid in the stately homes stakes.

That's what it's costing him, with his Chipperfield circus partners, to turn his family seat, Woburn Abbey, into a wild-animal kingdom, which he says "will become a leading reserve known throughout the world for the conservation of wildlife."

The idea is that after the duke throws open his Bedfordshire reserve on May 17 (Whitsunday), nobody need fly off to Africa to go on safari. Putting the duke one up on Longleat and its lions, already a popular tourist attraction, will be herds of white or square-lipped rhinoceroses, monkeys and baboons, giraffes, elephants, zebras, antelopes and lions and cheetahs, the latter two predators in their own separate area.

Announcing plans for the reserve as part of European conservation year, the Duke of Bedford says he expects his "Animal Kingdom" to attract 10,000 visitors a day.

In the heart of the 350-acre safari land will be a restaurant seating 500, "overlooking the animals at pasture." Another feature is a "jungle cabin lift," which will whisk visitors over a mile and a half of English park to Drakeloe Lake, to board safari boats plying among hippopotamuses and sea lions to Chimpanzee Island.

There will be ten miles of safari track in Woburn Park, and visitors will be allowed to stop and photograph or picnic. All this is just phase one. Under phase two, he proposes to add an African village ("with authentic treasures, huts and traditional relics brought back from the remote tribal villages of Africa"), an elephant reserve, tiger reserve, African snake farm, bird sanctuary and "dolphinarium."

The duke admits his elephants are "only babies at present," but they'll grow to a height of 11 feet and weight of 4 tons, he says hopefully. He's counting on the "prolific breeding habits" of his dozen zebras, and where zoos have failed, he hopes to succeed in breeding cheetahs from a group he has imported from South-West Africa. Among his antelope will be oryx, gazelle, eland and wildebeest.

His white rhino herd (they're not white, but slate-gray; white means wide in Afrikaans, it seems) is supposed to be the biggest anywhere outside South African reserves.

And if the duke's 40 lions admittedly didn't, for the most part, come from Africa, they've all been selected as "magnificent specimens."

For Special Letters: Gold Stamps

By Hebe Dorsey

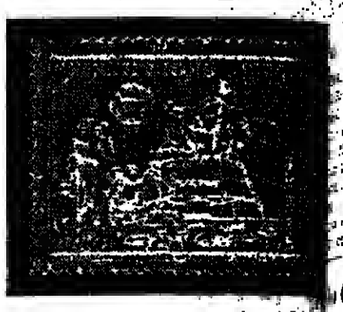
PARIS, Feb. 11.—Hoarding gold and collecting stamps can be done in one single operation. Quite simply too—with gold stamps.

These aren't just stamps with a gold finish but stamps with an actual gold content. If melted down, 47 of them will give you one ounce of solid gold, according to a Paris firm that makes them, the Société Pierre Mariotte.

Strictly speaking, the gold stamp idea isn't new. Switzerland used gold powder in stamp-making as far back as 1862. Several countries, including Greece and the Netherlands, have also used gold appeal to draw attention to stamp issues. England put out, for the Tonga monarchy, 13 very pretty gold stamps in 1963. Now, in France, the Société Pierre Mariotte is making them for a group of African countries.

The stamps are not, as might be believed, curiosity items. They are regular postal stamps to be used on letters, as ordinary stamps. Because of their price ($4 is minimum in the Mariotte production) they can be used for special occasions such as sending documents or heavy, transatlantic letters.

"We start with 24-karat gold ingots that are hammered down by hand," said a spokesman for the firm, Vera de Rachevsky. "The process makes gold much easier to work with. Our gold stamps come in four different colors and with or without colored national emblems."



From Gabon: Stamp on Apollo-11 sells for $15.

In the last few years, the Pierre Mariotte firm has done business with Nigeria, Mauritania, Upper Volta and Mali—these countries all ordered issues commemorating Apollo-8. The Republic of Cameroun went for Napoleon's 200th anniversary. The Chad Republic issued a gold series commemorating the anniversary of the association of Central African states. Both Gabon and the Congo scored well with Apollo-11 stamps.

"Stamp collecting is big business," Mrs. de Rachevsky added, "with an estimated 55 million collectors all over the world. Each major country brings out eight series a year. Gold stamps are particularly appealing to beginning collectors who don't know where to start. They can put down on initial investment because they're new, they're bound to cost less than, say, Victorian stamps. Finally, gold is gold and it has a magical appeal to the human mind."

The gold stamps, Mrs. de Rachevsky added, have all been sound investments. That Gabon Apollo-11, which cost $4 when it came out in July, is already listed at $15 in the Cérès catalogue, the bible of French stamp collectors.

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...ances for Recession ...rong, Fed Bank Finds

By H. Erich Heinemann

...GO, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—...C. Andersen, vice-presi... the Federal Reserve Bank ...uis, said today that "we ...ely to avoid a recession ...

...empt to avoid a recession ...y by shifting to a rapid monetary expansion would ...e fight against inflation ...lost," he added.

...ndersen told the American ...ment Association he based ...ments on the definition ...ession as two successive ... of zero or negative growth ...output.

...id the St. Louis Fed ...s that more than two ...ll be required to reduce ... of price increase to below ... of 2.3 percent of the last ...

...e money stock is held ... throughout 1970, a very ...o monetary policy, there ... a substantial recession of the magnitude of the one ... in 1960–61," he declared. ...rcent rate of increase in ... would result in a mild ... with about a 1 percent ... decrease in real output ...he year and an unemploy...te at the end of 1970 of ... percent," he added.

N.Y. Fed View

...YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—...deral Reserve Bank of New ...rovided some valuable in... to the debate in the Fed...pen Market Committee, ... under heavy pressure from ...inistration to ease its credit ...soon.

...2-man committee—the key ...roup of the Federal Reserve System—met in Washington yesterday in secret, with Arthur F. Burns in the chairman's seat for *the first time. Under normal* procedures, a summary of the discussion will be published in about three months.

In its official monthly review, the New York bank warned yesterday that, "despite the current slowing of economic activity, there has been no apparent effect as yet on the rate of inflation." The implication, quite clearly, was that money should stay tight.

No Formal Link

There is no formal connection between the views expressed in the monthly review and the remarks of Alfred Hayes, president of the New York bank, to the Open Market Committee. But insiders at the bank have long stressed that there is rarely any significant difference —especially when the committee meeting and the publication date of the review are close.

Mr. Hayes has long been outspoken in advocating firm monetary restraint. There is a widespread belief in the money market, however, that the consensus at the meeting of the committee was for a modestly easier credit policy—if not right away, then toward the end of the month, or early in March, *once the Treasury's current* $6.5 billion financing is well out of the way.

According to the influential money-market newsletter, Reporting on Governments, "a consensus has been forming at the Fed that it is, or soon will be, safe and desirable to relax overall restraint moderately."

While still a member of the Nixon administration, the newsletter pointed out, Mr. Burns worked closely on developing the federal budget for the next fiscal year—a budget designed to be non-inflationary and to permit a modest easing of money.

Price Policy Set by Canada, Businessmen

By Gerald Waring

OTTAWA, Feb. 11 (WP).—Two days of eyeball-to-eyeball sessions between the Canadian government and *industrial leaders on voluntary* price restraints to curb inflation ended yesterday in a substantial measure of agreement.

In general, the agreement is that where higher prices are needed in 1970 to cover higher costs, industry will be willing to hold the increases below the amount required to cover cost increases based on a normal volume of production and sales.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau told the businessmen that "our *major effort* . . . must be to hold back price and income increases." He had stated publicly in January that if voluntary restraint failed, the government would be forced *to impose even heavier fiscal and* monetary restraints on the already squeezed economy.

Agreement on the principle that price increases should be held within cost increases is less severe than the government's Prices and Incomes Commission demanded when the conference opened. The opening bid was for agreement that price increases be held substantially below cost increases, so that profits would be reduced and it would be evident to the whole country, and especially to the labor unions, that industry was making a contribution that hurt.

The commission now proposes to make similar demands on organized labor.

The agreement that "domestic price criteria should not be applied to goods sold mainly in export markets" could result in a two-price *system for such major* export items as newsprint, copper, nickel and other non-ferrous minerals.

Former Nixon Law Firm Involved

Foreign Loan Use Raises U.S. Eyebrows

By Donald M. Rothberg

WASHINGTON (AP).—A team of Wall Street corporate surgeons, including a former *law partner of President* Nixon, recently performed a financial operation that has government officials rereading federal regulations and some members of Congress considering rewriting them.

The team stitched together a complex deal based on a $40 million Swiss bank loan. But the patient—New York-based conglomerate Liquidonics Industries which attempted to gobble up a defense contractor more than twice its size—lost $16 million in the process.

The unwilling takeover target was UMC Industries Inc. of St. Louis, Mo. When Liquidonics could not repay the Swiss loan it had obtained for the tender offer, UMC control passed to a Luxembourg firm—a fact that has brought a Pentagon review of UMC's clearance for work on classified defense contracts.

Few Winners

The only clearcut winners in the deal appear to be the team that arranged the financing.

Most prominent among that group was Randolph H. Guthrie, a senior partner in the Wall Street law firm that once included President Nixon and U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

The law firm says that, in its opinion, the Swiss bank loan did not violate federal margin requirements, although it would have with an American bank.

Federal margin requirements severely limit the use of bor*rowed money for stock pur*chases. UMC officials complained to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the Liquidonics loan violated the regulations.

Examination Seen

Mr. Guthrie said it was his impression that the SEC was examining the deal more with an eye to seeing if it should recommend new legislation to cover such transactions than to finding violations of existing *regulations.*

Mr. Guthrie's involvement in the deal was frequent and profitable. For example:

● Mr. Guthrie's law firm received a $200,000 fee from Liquidonics for services rendered during the first three months of 1969, in connection with preparing the loan agreement and the firm's tender offer.

● The Guthrie firm also regularly represents the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Swiss subsidiary, source of the $40 million, short-term loan.

● When Liquidonics was unable to repay the notes without selling its UMC stock (to a Luxembourg subsidiary of Banque de Paris) the new own-

Randolph H. Guthrie

ers put Mr. Guthrie in as chairman of the UMC board.

What disturbs some congressmen is that Liquidonics could go to Switzerland for a loan no American bank could make without violating U.S. law. Congressional sources said legislation is being drafted to curb such deals.

Swiss bank secrecy is another aspect disturbing to U.S. authorities. The loan is described as having come "from the accounts of others."

Who Helped?

Who are the others? The Banque de Paris does not say. And there is no way U.S. authorities can force disclosure. If the others turned out to be Americans who sent money to Europe to get around margin restrictions, officials said, they would be guilty of violating U.S. law.

Mr. Guthrie, however, said he believes that "the others" referred to European banks which took a share of the big loan.

Another question is who got more than $3 million in placement fees on the loan.

According to *documents on* file with the SEC, Liquidonics borrowed $40 million at 8.5 percent. But after placement fee deduction, the New York firm actually received $36,870,250. U.S. authorities don't know who got the fees and cannot force the Banque de Paris to tell them.

Mr. Guthrie said he believes most of them went to the Banque de Paris.

Objections Raised

During frantic efforts to avoid being swallowed, UMC approached — unsuccessfully — several other firms considered more desirable partners. Their big objection to Liquidonics's offer was that its annual interest costs on the loans to buy UMC stock would be greater than Liquidonics's net earnings.

UMC does more than $15 million a year in defense work and had 1968 net earnings before taxes of $22 million. For a comparable period, Liquidonics net was $4.42 million.

Liquidonics obtained a 50.4 percent interest in UMC. It hoped to refinance its short-term loan once it had control of UMC. It had agreed to repay $27 million by last Oct. 31 and the remaining $13 million by this Feb. 27. But the stock market declined and money became tight.

On Christmas Eve, Liquidonics sold its interest in UMC to Overseas International Corp., a subsidiary of the Banque de Paris, for $57.8 million—compared with the $74.4 million it had paid for the stock.

The 13 Liquidonics representatives on the UMC board of directors resigned. Among their replacements were Mr. Guthrie and H. Ridgely Bullock, another member of the law firm.

Mr. Guthrie said discussions are under way to determine what happens next. He acknowledged that a matter of immediate concern is UMC's *defense contracts*, which included production of radar and navigational equipment, missile warheads and launchers, and guns, ammunition and grenades.

Pan Am Reports Loss Of $25.3 Million in '69

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—Pan American World Airways Inc. today reported a $25.3 million loss for 1969 and projected a layoff of 2,000 employees by the end of 1970 in an effort to return the carrier to profitability.

Najeeb Halaby, Pan Am president, said more would be laid off if need be to turn the company around. "Our hope is to get a lot more out of our employees," he added.

Mr. Halaby said the principal *reasons for the 1969 loss* were increased labor costs and competition from other carriers.

"Pan American was at a serious disadvantage with Trans World Airlines and Northeast," both of which have large domestic routes to feed their international routes, Mr. Halaby said at a news conference. Pan Am has no domestic *routes.*

The company may try to improve its route structure by acquisition and has had many discussions with other carriers, he added, but Pan Am is "not about to announce anything," at this time.

The air carrier in 1968 had net income of $49.3 million, or $1.46 a share.

Revenues in 1969 rose 0.9 percent to $1.05 billion from $1.04 billion a year earlier.

Pan Am's fourth-quarter loss was $20.8 million, compared with a prof*it of* $9.7 million, or 29 cents a share, a year earlier.

Mr. Halaby said labor settlements increased the carrier's payroll last year by $30 million.

This competition for the "company dollar lost us business," he added, noting that Pan Am last year came in second—to TWA—on the transatlantic route for the first time.

Pan Am's loss had been predicted last month by a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, but was not confirmed until today by Pan Am.

Mr. Halaby said competition from outside the company fell into several categories, one of which was the "incredible inroads" of the supplemental or non-scheduled airlines.

They carried a record million passengers over the North Atlantic in 1969, he added, calling these airlines a "most serious and improper competition."

Another was foreign flag carriers, many of which restrict U.S. air*lines from flying into their air*ports, thus saving the business for their own domestic airlines, he added. For instance, he said Aer Lingus "locks the door to Dublin."

Mr. Halaby said other problems affecting the carrier's earnings were higher interest rates, general high costs, and declining fares.

He declined to say whether Pan Am will turn a profit in 1970, simply stating. "It's going to be a tough year for the industry and Pan Am."

Mr. Halaby said Pan Am's return to profitability was based on the success of the Boeing-747 jumbo jet which went into service last month. Although cost data for the jumbo *jet operations* were *not* available, Mr. Halaby said the flights were profitable thus far.

American Airlines

American Airlines, on the other hand, showed an 8.5 percent profit gain in the year, to $38.47 million, $1.90 a share, from $35.46 million, $1.75 a share, in 1968. Revenue jumped to $1.03 billion from $957.2 million.

In the fourth quarter, the company said, earnings totaled $12.99 million, compared with a $645,000 loss in the 1968 period.

Textron Inc.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Textron Inc. reported today an 8 percent drop in fourth-quarter earnings, which helped cut its gain for the year to 0.2 percent.

A company spokesman, however, said that despite the uncertainties in the U.S. financial climate, the firm should show growth in profits in 1970. The fourth-quarter dip was attributed to a general slowing in the economy.

Earnings for the year rose to $76.12 million, or $2.14 a share, from $75.99 million, $2.11 a share, in the year-ago period. Revenue was down 3 percent at $1.68 billion from the $1.73 billion of 1968.

In the fourth quarter, earnings were $21.23 million, 60 cents a share, down from $23.12 million, 64 cents a share, in the year-earlier period. Revenue slipped to $422.9 million from $458.7 million.

Chrysler Corp. Slashes Dividend

DETROIT, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Chrysler Corp. said today it will reduce its quarterly dividend to 15 cents from 50 cents a share, payable March 12.

Spokesmen for the company *said they had no further com*ment on the dividend information.

Chrysler previously reported preliminary 1969 earnings of $1.87 a share, down from $6.23 a share in 1968.

The company had a $4.4 million loss in the fourth quarter *of 1969.*

Retail Sales Rates in U.S. Leveling Off

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT).—U.S. retail sales continued slow in January, with a 1 percent drop from December, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The preliminary estimate put seasonally adjusted retail sales in January at $29.13 billion compared with $29.42 billion in December and $29.47 billion in November.

It is now entirely clear that retail sales have been essentially flat since last April. The variation had been a high of $29.6 billion and a low of $29.1 billion.

With prices rising steadily all through that period, it is apparent that the physical volume of sales has gradually declined.

The report put durable goods sales in January at $8.84 billion, down substantially from $9.28 billion in December. Nondurables rose a little, to $20.29 billion in January from $20.15 billion in December, all on a seasonally-adjusted basis.

January sales were 1 percent above the same month a year ago.

In another report, the Agriculture Department forecast a rise of between 3.5 and 4 percent in retail food prices this year. This would be a little less than the 5.2 percent increase in 1969.

Spirited Rally Erases Early Stock Losses

Hope for Credit Ease Fuels the Turnaround

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Spurred by rumors of imminent reductions in key interest rates, prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied sharply in heavy trading late today.

In the process, the Dow Jones *industrial average survived a test* of its previous low for the year and closed with a sturdy gain of 10.70 to close at 757.33.

The rumors, which began circu*lating shortly before* 2 p.m., suggested either a cut in the Federal Reserve's discount rate or in the prime rates of major banks.

Spokesmen for leading banks *here described the rumors as* unfounded, contending that no changes were likely in the near future.

Other Wall Street sources observed that the rumors might have developed from two published reports that the Fed might move toward easier credit within a month, following completion of a major financing by the Treasury.

Late Rally

True or not, the rumors triggered a heavy buying wave in the final hour of trading. Prices, which had been down in the morning, began to firm in the early afternoon, then took off in the final hour.

Volume in that period soared to 4.09 million shares against 1.80 million shares in the same period a day earlier and raised total turnover to 12.26 million shares against 10.11 million shares yesterday.

At 12:30 p.m., the Dow average was down 2.04 points, at 744.59, less than a point above the year's closing of 744.06. It was up 0.53 point by 2 p.m., then added 10.17 points in the final hour.

Actively traded stocks failed to reflect this buoyancy, partly because of the pressure of large-block trades early in the session. Ten of the 15 most-active stocks declined, four rose and one—Occidental Petroleum — was unchanged.

Parke, Davis, the *most-active* stock, with volume of 204,200 shares, fell 1 3/8, to 28 7/8. Most of its turnover moved on a block of 170,000 shares that was handled on both sides by Salomon Brothers & Hutzler.

The same firm also handled both sides of a 134,800-share block of Southern California Edison, which closed at 26, off 1/8; and 75,000 shares of Dow Chemical, which finished at 65 1/4, down 1 1/4.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. did both sides of a 114,100-share block of Phillips Petroleum, which closed at 21, down 1/2.

GM's Vauxhall Reports Loss of Almost $5 Million

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Vauxhall *Motors, the General Motors* subsidiary in Britain, today reported a loss of almost $5 million in 1969, the worst financial year in its history.

It was the company's second loss since 1930 and Vauxhall chairman David Hegland blamed punitive restrictions on home market auto sales and long plant closedowns due to labor disputes. He called for curbs on domestic sales to be lifted.

Export sales of 120,000 vehicles brought in $196.4 million, a new high.

Gross profit before interest payments and taxation was $3.84 million compared with $28.8 million the previous year. The small pre-tax profit in 1969 resulted in a net loss of $4.93 million against a net profit of $12.72 million the previous year.

French Trade Surplus Reported for January

PARIS, Feb. 11.—France reported today that last month's trade balance was in surplus.

Although gross figures showed a $173 million deficit, adjustments for seasonal variations brought the coverage figure for January to 96.8 percent. A 93 percent coverage of exports by imports is considered equilibrium. December's coverage was 92.8 percent.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing noted that exports were up 31 percent over January 1968 while imports rose 21 percent.

Company Reports

Abbott Laboratories

Fourth Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	109.5	97.6
Profits (millions)	10.6	9.0
Per Share	0.73	0.70
Year		
Revenue (millions)	403.9	356.1
Profits (millions)	35.2	32.1
Per Share	2.58	2.35

Babcock & Wilcox*

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	718.6	647.6
Profits (millions)	5.73	25.24
Per Share	0.46	2.04

* The company said earnings decline was due to losses in nuclear energy business and reduced earnings from fossil fuel business. Year-end backlog was $1.75 million versus $1.65 million, with about half of it for nuclear work.

Crowell Collier & Macmillan

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	390.3	297.9
Profits (millions)	18.09	15.62
Per Share	1.34	1.21

Eaton, Yale & Towne

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	1,054.3	922.3
Profits (millions)	50.89	50.81
Per Share	3.46	3.86

Genesco Inc.*

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	308.5	306.7
Profits (millions)	8.53	8.68
Per Share	0.67	0.72
Half Year		
Revenue (millions)	817.1	611.0
Profits (millions)	18.69	18.44
Per Share	1.51	1.56

* Shares outstanding in the present fiscal year have risen to 11.4 million from 10.63 million.

Illinois Central Industries

Fourth Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	203.8	174.0
Profits (millions)	13.83	10.76
Per Share	1.14	0.83

I-T-E Imperial

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	283.6	251.67
Profits (millions)	13.17	11.89
Per Share	1.85	1.67

Kendall Co.

Sixteen Weeks	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	74.28	70.18
Profits (millions)	3.41	3.38
Per Share	0.52	0.52
Year		
Revenue (millions)	231.45	209.83
Profits (millions)	10.34	9.16
Per Share	1.59	1.41

Microdot

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	165.5	162.0
Profits (millions)	7.9	6.7
Per Share	1.95	1.70

Merrill Lynch Net Cut by 41 Percent

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—The largest U.S. brokerage house yesterday reported a 41 percent drop in net income during 1969.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith Inc. said net income fell to $32 million from the $54 million earned in 1968.

Operating income declined 8 percent in 1969 to $329 million, following 1968's record $426 million.

The company attributed the drop to the "well publicized slowdown on Wall Street."

The company, in a letter to its *customers*, said "economic folklore holds that the stock market thrives on inflation but the market's performance of the past year showed there were exceptions."

Merrill Lynch's experience last year follows a pattern of general deterioration in brokers' profits.

Foreigners' Investment in U.S. Rose 15 to 20 Percent in '69

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—Foreign investment in the United States is making a rapid growth, having jumped 15 to 20 percent in 1969 from 1968, says the Wall Street Journal.

U.S. investments in foreign countries, however, still widely surpass foreign participation in the United States, it says.

"The book value of U.S. investments abroad totaled $64.8 billion at the end of 1968, the latest year for which figures are available, according to the Commerce Department. In contrast, direct investment in the U.S. totaled $10.8 billion," the *Journal reported.*

"There is little question that foreign investment in the U.S. now is growing rapidly, however. New direct investment in 1968 totaled $426 million, up from $133 million the year before," it said.

Among the foreign concerns making major moves into U.S. markets recently, it notes, have been Pechiney Aluminum of France; AKZO, Holland's big textile and chemical combine, and Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik, the West German chemical company.

Air France Profit Up In '69; Turnover Rises

PARIS, Feb. 11.—France's state-run airline, Cie. Nationale Air France said 1969 net profits rose 18 percent to 25 million francs ($4.5 million at present exchange rates). Turnover of 2.62 billion francs ($472 millions) was up from 2.22 billion francs in 1968.

AFCA watch it go

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 High	1969-70 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38½	14½	Abacus .49t	45	15¼	15¼	14⅝	15	—¼
78½	64⅛	AbbtLab 1.10	140	72⅝	73½	72⅝	73½	+1
44¼	41⅞	ACF Ind 2.40	10	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+½
30⅝	20	AcmeClv 1.40	4	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
54¼	37¼	Acme Mkt .20	12	39	39	38⅝	39	—⅛
20¼	12½	AdamsEx .24e	34	13⅝	13½	13¼	13⅝	
22⅝	11¼	Ad Millis .20	15	12⅛	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
65	47¾	Address 1.40	42	51¾	53	51¼	52¾	+1½
22⅛	11⅛	Admiral	29	11⅞	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
65¼	33	AetnaLife 1.40	160	36¾	36⅝	35½	36	—⅛
41¼	22	AetnaLife pf 2	1	36	36	36	36	—⅛
32½	12½	Aguirre Cp	4	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	—¼
46⅞	21⅝	Air Prod .20b	49	69	39	38⅝	38⅝	
129	103½	Air Pd pf4.75	6	103	103	102½	102½	—1
34⅛	16	Air Rad .20e	44	17⅛	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+½
18⅛	8⅛	AJ Industries	63	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
20½	15⅝	Ala Gas 1.10	3	17¼	17¼	17	17	—½
41¼	32⅞	AlbertoC .38	59	40⅞	40⅞	40	40⅞	
11	19⅝	Albertsns .36	20	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	—½
32⅝	24	AlcanAlu 1.20	111	24⅝	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+⅝
29⅛	19⅛	AlcoStand .26	22	21⅝	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	
30¼	20½	Alexanders .20r	28	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	+⅛
28⅝	9½	Allegr Cp	208	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
114	27¼	Allegh 6pf cld	24	27¼	20	27½	20	—⅛
42½	33⅝	AllegLud 2.40	13	35¼	35½	35	35½	
66	3	AllegLud pf 3	3	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44¼	+¼
25⅝	19¼	Allegh Pw 1.32	79	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—½
37¼	22¼	AllisChl 1.20	127	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	23¼	+⅛
39⅞	25	AlldMnl .40b	11	35½	36	35½	36	+⅝
42	24	AlldMidh .75	10	38½	38½	37¼	37¼	—⅝
51⅝	28¾	Allied Pd .80	141	21½	51½	20¼	20⅝	—⅝
41⅞	24	AlliedStr 1.40	25	24⅝	35½	24⅝	25⅝	+⅛
65½	32	AlliedSt pf 4	250	53½	53½	53½	53½	+½
21	11⅛	AlliedSup .80	92	11⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11	—⅛
32⅝	20¼	Allis Chalm	43	23½	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+⅞
25⅞	15¼	AlphaPC .10e	12	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
84	64⅝	Alcoa 1.80	41	66¼	68½	66¼	66¼	+2¼
38⅝	25	AmalSug 1.80	2	30	25	28	25	—⅝
30¼	16	AMBAC .60	16	17	17½	17	17½	+⅛
37⅝	19⅝	AmerEs 1.28	5	21⅛	22¼	21½	22¼	+⅛
61⅝	24⅛	Am Hess .07e	144	24⅝	25¼	24¼	25¼	+¼
126	50	AmeN pr3.50	81	56⅝	56⅝	55⅞	56	—⅝
59½	35	AAirFrht .50	408	59⅝	63	59½	62⅝	+2⅞
38½	21	Am Airlin .60	356	25¼	27⅝	25¼	27⅝	+2¼
32¾	11½	Am Baker	31	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+½
41⅝	30	ABrands 2.10	84	30⅝	30½	30½	30½	+⅛
39¼	30	AmBdcst 1.20	61	35⅝	36½	35⅝	36	+⅝
58½	37½	Am Can 2.20	36	39⅛	39⅛	39	39⅛	+⅛
30¼	24	ACampf 1.75	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
21¼	10⅛	Am Cem .80	29	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+½
43	26⅝	A Chain 1.20	10	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	—½
29½	18⅛	AmCredit .90	107	22½	23½	22½	23⅛	
37⅝	21	ACrySug 1.40	10	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅝
72	54½	ACry pf 4.50	2100	56⅛	56½	56½	56½	+½
33½	24⅝	AmCyan 1.20	173	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+⅛
28½	19¼	Am Distill 1	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
30½	24¼	ADistTel .40g	51	25⅛	25¼	24⅝	25	—⅜
19½	8⅝	ADualVt .12g	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
14⅝	12	ADuals pf.84	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅝
40¼	27½	AmElPw 1.44	244	27⅝	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+½
32½	25⅝	Am Enka 1e	12	28½	28½	28	28	—⅛
50½	1.	Am Exp Ind	61	13⅝	13⅞	13⅛	13½	+⅛
80⅞	60	AExInd pfA4	x110	51	62	60⅝	61⅛	
27⅝	19¼	AGenins .50	156	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	20¼	—⅝
38	30¼	AGenIn pfB1.20	20	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½	—⅛
25¾	12	AmHoist .70	39	14	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞	
71⅝	52⅛	A Home 1.50	121	68¼	68½	67¼	68	+¼

1969-70 High	1969-70 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
105¼	77½	A Home pf 2	1	102	102	102	102	
47½	27¼	Am Hosp .24	360	41⅝	42½	41⅛	42⅝	+⅝
35½	14½	AmInvst 1.10	12	16	16	15⅛	15⅝	—⅛
27½	17¼	AmMFdy .90	75	19	19	18⅝	19	
37	25	AMetCix 1.40	119	35½	36	35⅛	36	+⅛
14	6	Am Motors	104	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
43⅝	30⅝	AmNatGas 2	65	32⅞	33½	32⅝	32¾	—⅛
17½	9⅝	Am Photo .12	122	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
99⅛	44	ARasDv .66e	471	89½	93⅞	89⅛	92¾	+3½
32⅛	20	Am Seal 1	3	20½	20½	20½	20½	—⅛
32½	16⅛	Am Ship .80	13	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	
42	27	A Snell 1.90	809	32	32⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+⅛
69⅞	26	AmSoAir .70	27	31¼	32⅛	31½	32¼	+⅛
47	26¼	Am Std 1d	70	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+⅛
126	82	AmStd pf4.75	9	88½	89⅝	88½	89⅝	+¼
38⅛	23¼	Am Sterll .40	55	32¼	32½	31⅝	32¼	+¼
32⅞	22⅛	A Sugar 1.60	10	23⅝	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
11	8⅝	AmSug pf .60	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
58⅛	46½	Am T&T 2.60	468	48⅝	49	48½	49	—⅛
14⅛	9⅛	AmWWks .56	3	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
27⅞	16⅛	Am Zinc	2	16½	16½	16½	16½	
38⅝	16½	Ametek .60a	13	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
43⅝	42½	AmfIndc .80	22	46	46⅝	46	46	+⅛
55¼	21⅛	AMK Cp .30	486	26½	26½	25⅞	25⅞	—½
69	22⅝	AMP Inc .58	179	54½	50	53⅞	54½	—⅝
49⅝	32½	Ampex Corp	96	40⅝	43¼	40⅝	42¼	+1⅛
53⅝	30	Amsted 2.40	11	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	—⅛
27½	11	AmTel .32	2	12¼	13	12¼	13	
66	26⅝	Anacond 1.50	158	27⅞	29	27⅞	27¾	+⅛
49	33¾	AnchHock .50	23	39	39	38⅝	39	
53½	18⅝	AncorpNSv 1	9	19	19¼	18¾	19¼	+⅛
49½	32⅛	And Clay 1.20	45	37	38⅛	37	38⅛	+⅝
38⅝	17⅝	ApacheCp .25	14	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
45⅝	30	ApcOil 1.37t	72	34⅝	35⅝	34½	35⅛	+⅛
20¼	17	APL Corp	160	20	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
21⅛	13¼	APL pf 8.50	2	20¼	27¼	20	28	—⅝
64⅝	31	Aqua Chem	70	56⅝	57⅝	56⅛	57⅝	+¼
122½	97½	ARA Svc .96	68	112	114	111⅝	112½	+½
41⅛	36½	ArcatnN .92e	29	38	38⅝	38	38½	+⅛
54	49	ArcatnP 2	6	51	51	50½	50⅝	+⅛
27⅝	19⅛	ArizPSvc 1.08	17	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
33⅞	13¼	Arlans DS .20	40	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	—⅛
33⅞	22¼	ArmcoSt 1.60	69	24	24½	22⅝	24½	+⅝
27⅞	23⅝	Armco pf2.10	275	26¼	26¼	26	26	—⅛
76½	41⅝	Armour 1.60	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	—⅛
76¼	52½	Armr pf 4.75	1	58	58	58	58	
41¼	29⅝	ArmstCk .80	158	33	34¼	33	34⅛	+1⅝
67½	51	ArmCk pt3.76	x100	52	52	52	52	—1
54⅝	37⅛	ArmRub 1.60	12	40⅝	42	40⅝	42	+1½
30½	17⅝	Arn Corp .90	4	19½	19½	18	18⅛	
43⅝	20	Arvin Ind 1	20	20¼	28⅛	20	20⅛	—¼
55	23⅝	Ashld Oil 1.20	37	23⅝	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	
16⅞	9	Assd Brew	21	11⅝	11½	11⅛	11¼	—⅛
53	27	Assd DG 1.20	69	20	39	38	39	+1
30⅝	29⅝	Assd Spg 1.20	1	30½	30¼	30¼	30¼	
19	9⅛	AssdTrun .20	83	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅝
29⅝	21⅝	AtlCtyEl 1.34	9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
119	91½	AtlCEl pf5.87	1	93	93	93	93	+1⅛
135⅝	65	Atl Richfld 2	1491	65¼	65¼	60⅝	63	—2¼
63⅛	50	AllRch pf3.75	2208	51	51½	51	51½	
229	109½	Atl Rich pf 3	9	109	109⅛	107	105	—4½
85⅝	44⅝	AtlRch pf2.80	387	45⅝	45⅝	43	44	—1⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Atlas Chem 1	157	51⅝	53	21⅝	22¼	—⅝
8⅛	3½	Atlas Corp	47	3⅞	3⅞	3¼	3¼	—⅛
28⅝	9¼	ATO Inc .08a	114	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10	+⅝
51	12⅝	Aurora Plas	11	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+¼
21⅛	9⅝	Automin Ind	125	9⅝	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
45⅝	21⅝	Avco Cp 1.20	31	22½	22½	22⅛	21½	+⅛

1969-70 High	1969-70 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
99	50	Avco pf3.5	8	50⅝	50⅝	50	50	—⅛
42¼	30⅝	Avery Pd .20	4	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33½	+⅛
36½	10⅝	Avnet Inc .40	81	11½	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
184½	125¼	Avon Prod 2	125	169	173	169	172½	+2⅝
17	10⅞	Aztec Oil Gs	27	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛

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1969-70 High	1969-70 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40½	20⅛	BabckW 1.36	210	27⅝	28¼	26¾	29¼	+⅝
35⅛	17	BakrOilT .65	6	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+⅝
37	27¼	BaltGE 1.20	31	28	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+⅛
75	58⅛	BaltG pfB4.50	x290	61	61	60½	61	—½
68	53½	BaltG pfC4	x10	58	58	58	58	+¼
50⅝	13⅛	BanqPunt .60	34	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅝
49½	17½	BangP pf1.25	1	18½	10⅛	18½	18½	+¼
43⅝	38⅝	Bank of Cal 2	4	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40½	+½
49½	44⅝	Bank of NY 2	17	47	47⅛	47	47	
71⅝	57⅛	Bank Tr 2.84	28	62½	63⅛	62⅝	63⅛	+1
07⅞	43⅝	BarbOil 1.01f	19	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	—⅝
59	43	Bard CR .25	14	47⅝	47⅝	46⅛	47⅝	—⅛
22⅞	12⅝	Basic Inc .50	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅝
53⅛	36	Basic pf 2.50	x100	38⅛	38	38⅛	38	+1⅛
17⅞	7⅝	Bates Mfg	6	0⅛	0½	0⅛	0⅛	—⅛
15⅛	12⅝	Bates Mf pf 1	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
38⅝	16	Bath Ind	50	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
66⅝	44	BathIn pf2.50	14	45	46	46	46	+1
81⅝	51	BauschLb .80	45	67	67½	65¼	67½	
35⅝	26⅝	BeachrLab .10	549	33	33⅝	32⅛	33⅛	+¼
51	9½	BayukCig .50	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅝
50¼	33½	Bearings 1	32	47	47	45¼	46⅝	—½
41⅝	32½	Beat Fds 1	47	38⅝	39	38½	38¾	+½
106	85	Beat Fds pf 4	2	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	—¼
63⅛	40¼	Beckman .50	22	43	43	41	41	—2
62¼	41⅝	Bect Dick .20	117	52¼	55	52¼	54⅞	+⅞
41½	16	BeechAr .75b	10	16⅞	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—⅝
48⅝	30	Belco Pet .50	65	28	28½	26½	28½	—⅛
31¼	17⅝	BeldnN .60b	13	17⅝	18½	17⅝	18½	+⅛
80	33½	Bell Now .60	49	34¼	36	35	35	+⅛
17	8⅝	Bell Intercon	234	13⅝	14⅝	13½	14½	+⅝
38⅝	20¼	Bemis Co 1	10	24	24	24	24	+½
49⅝	37½	Bendix 1.80	61	28	28½	27⅞	28¼	+¼
80	44⅝	Bendix pf 3	3	46	47	46	47	+2½
57½	30	BenerFin 1.60	1948	45	45	43⅝	44¼	—⅝
17¼	12½	Beneficial	1	133	133	133	133	—1
67	54	BenfiF pf4.50	2300	55½	55½	55½	55½	—½
36⅛	29	BenF Sp12.50	210	31½	31½	31½	31½	+¼
29⅝	9½	Benguet	378	10½	11⅛	10¼	11	+¼
		Benguet fn	91	10	10⅛	9½	10	
44⅝	11⅛	BerkPho .77f	13	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅝	+¼
57½	30	BerrmCorp .60	62	34	34	34	34	
56⅝	25¼	Beth Stl 1.80	173	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	+⅛
50½	32⅝	Big Three .80	25	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅝	+⅝
70½	52⅝	BlackDk 1.20	53	74	74½	73⅝	74½	+⅝
20½	17⅝	BlairJohn .48	62	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+⅛
34⅝	21⅝	Bliss Laus	2	25⅝	25	25⅝	25	+⅝
64⅝	52⅝	Block HR .24	83	56⅝	60⅝	56½	60⅝	+⅝
67¼	46	Blue Bell 1.80	31	55½	56	55¼	56	+1
122¼	94	BluBel pf4.75	1	103	103	103	103	+1
34½	14⅝	Bobbie Brks	38	15⅛	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
61⅝	51	Boeing Co .40	341	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	
53⅛	37½	BokCas .25b	182	67⅛	68½	67⅛	68½	+1
38½	28	Bond Strs 1	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
34⅝	20⅝	Borden 1.20	146	20⅝	21½	20⅛	21	+⅝
36⅝	22⅛	BorgWar 1.25	51	23⅝	23⅞	22½	23⅝	—1⅛
27½	12⅝	Bormans .80	24	13	13	12⅝	13	—½
46½	30⅛	Bos Edis 2.08	30	32⅝	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	—⅝
18⅝	16⅝	Bourns Inc	14	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+⅛
65	37⅝	BrantAir .50	65	37⅝	10	9⅝	10	+⅛

1969-70 High	1969-70 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
59⅝	46¼	BriggSt 2.40a	7	56⅝	56⅝	55	56	
75¼	54	Brist My 1.20	155	68⅛	69⅝	67⅝	69⅝	+1
48¼	39¼	BristMy pf 2	21	43	43¼	43	43¼	
45	30	Bdwy Hale 1	9	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
33⅞	23⅝	BkhynUG 1.72	18	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
18⅝	8⅛	Brown Co	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
22⅝	13	Brown Co pf	4	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅝
25	13½	Bwn Sherm 1	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
57¼	27⅛	BwnShoe 1.50	4	31	31⅛	31	31⅛	
28	13⅝	Brunswk .02e	615	15	15⅛	14⅝	16	+½
32½	17¼	BucyEr 1.20	22	20	20⅝	20	20⅛	+⅛
33⅞	13¼	Budd Co .80	17	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
72	59	Budd Co pf 6	240	63	63	63	63	—1½
8⅛	7⅛	Budg F pf.60	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23⅝	12	Budget In .64	13	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+⅛
57	30⅝	BuffForg 1.10	78	50⅛	52⅞	50	52	+2⅛
41	28⅝	Bulova W .60	57	33⅛	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
17⅝	9⅛	Bunk Ramo	139	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	
53⅛	30½	BunkR pf1.50	1	39	39	39	39	—⅝
46⅝	32¼	Burl Ind 1.40	35	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+1⅛
36½	19¼	Burndy .70	10	20½	20¼	20¼	20½	—¼
172¼	120⅝	Burrghs .60	185	152⅝	155⅝	152¼	155⅝	+3
35⅛	16⅝	BushInv .37t	3	19	19¼	19	19¼	

C

1969-70 High	1969-70 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35⅝	24⅝	Cabot Cp .68	101	31	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+¼
13⅝	7⅝	Cal Fnanl	109	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9¾	+⅛
38⅝	18½	CollahM .73f	19	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+⅝
46⅝	14⅛	CampRL .45a	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
36¼	28¼	CampSp 1.10	10	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
13¼	7¼	CdBrew .48a	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
93½	6:	Cdn Pac 3.20	8	65⅛	65½	64⅝	65½	—¼
		CdPac rts3.20	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	
37⅝	20	Can C Bdcst	59	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	+1⅛
56½	40⅝	Carbrun 1.40	28	50⅝	51	50½	51	
23½	12½	Carlisle .80	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	—⅛
40⅝	29⅛	CarolPL1 1.46	233	30⅝	31¼	30½	31	+⅛
44	23⅛	CarolTch 1.60	14	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—½
43½	29⅝	CarPwCo .60	129	34	34	34	34	+⅛
35¼	16⅞	CarterW .40a	158	29⅛	30⅝	29⅛	30⅝	+⅝
22⅛	10¼	Case JI 1	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+⅝
40⅛	24½	CastleCke .60	22	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+⅝
54⅝	36	CaterTr 1.20	202	37⅛	38⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+⅝
19⅝	6¼	CCI Corp	40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+½
34⅝	20½	Ceco Corp .50	4	21	21	21	21	
72⅝	49⅝	Celanese Cp 2	58	49⅝	50	49⅝	50	+⅝
44½	33	Cenco Ins .20	91	35¼	36⅛	34¼	36⅛	+1¼
30	10⅛	Cent Fdy .40	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
23⅝	21⅞	Cen Hdd 1.48	5	22½	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
27⅝	19⅛	CentIll 1.12	42	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+½
30	14⅝	CenIllPS 1.12	22	17	17	17	17	+⅝
26¼	19⅝	Cent La El 1	20	21	21½	21	21½	+⅛
21⅛	16⅝	CenMPw 1.16	21	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
45½	36⅝	Cent SW 1.90	62	39⅝	40	39	40	+⅝
31⅝	25⅝	Cent Soya .80	30	30	30	29⅞	30	+⅛
29⅝	16½	CenTel1f .88b	12	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
52⅝	22⅝	Cerro 1.40b	51	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	—⅛
38⅛	18⅝	Cert-teed .80	17	22	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
36	19½	Cert-teed pf.90	4	22	22½	27	22⅛	+⅛
30¼	16½	CessnaA .80b	70	16½	19	18½	19	+⅝
39¼	18⅝	CFI Stl .80a	2	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	—⅛
17⅛	10⅞	Chadbrn Inc	17	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15	+½
22⅝	12⅝	Champ1 1.20	x64	27¼	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	
60	39⅛	ChanRnY 2	62	43⅝	43⅝	41⅛	41½	—½
58⅝	42¼	ChaseMn 1.80	78	50	50⅝	49½	50⅛	—¼
36	16⅛	Checker Mot	7	19	19	19	19	
49⅝	22½	Chemetrn 1b	10	25	25	24⅝	25	+⅝
66⅝	51	ChemNY 2.40	44	59⅛	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛	+1⅛
18⅛	9⅝	Chemwy .20b	21	10½	11	10½	11	+½
46⅝	30½	Ches Ind 1.40	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
73⅛	49	Ches Ohio 4	72	52	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝	
54½	37	Chesebrou 1	76	50	50⅝	50	50⅛	+⅛
18½	9⅝	ChicEast .III	5	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+½
58⅛	13⅝	ChMSPrP cl	52	15⅝	18⅛	15⅝	18	+2⅝
77½	21½	CMSPP pf cl	11	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+2⅛
51	32½	ChPneuT 2	21	33½	34	33½	33½	
31⅛	18½	ChRIP cl UP	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
30	17	ChRIP chWr	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
27⅝	9¼	ChockFull .80	18	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	
24⅛	8½	ChrisCr .05d	22	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	—½
58	17⅛	Chrs c

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31½	24½	Meredith 1.20	3	31½	31½	31½	31½	−½
32¾	20¾	Mesta Pet .10	55	43¼	44¼	42¾	44¼	+¾
40¼	34	Mes sr pf2.25	5	79½	80	79½	80	+¾
82¾	70	MesaP pf2.50	1	81	81	81	81	+1
8	5	MesaInT .22e	47	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
27¾	20¾	Mesta Mch 2	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	−¼
21½	13	MGM	10	21¼	21¼	22¾	22¾	+1¾
15½	10¼	Metromd .50	118	17½	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+½
50	37	MetEd pf3.90	240	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	
42½	29	MGIC Inv .20	75	32⅛	32⅛	30⅝	30⅝	−2⅝
14¼	10	MichGasUt 1	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	−¼
17½	10	Microdot .10e	55	23⅝	23	22⅝	23	+¾
17⅛	10	MidContTel .88	7	17¼	18	17¼	18	+¼
16¾	14	MidSouUtil .96	108	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾	−¼
20	14	Midlt R 1.40	73	21⅛	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	−⅛
8¾	6¾	Midwest Oil .3	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
56⅝	44	MileLab 1.20	27	52	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	−⅜
22¾	18	Milt Brad .60	14	22¾	22	22¾	22	+⅛
11	7	Minn Enterp	8	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
94	64	MinnAMM 1.75	245	101¾	102½	101¼	102⅛	−¼
17	7	MinnPLt 1.20	9	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	−⅛
79	55	MissnCp 2.35	2220	83¼	84	83	84	−½
14¾	10	Miss Riv 1.20	42	17⅛	17¼	17	17	−¼
62	46	Mo Pac A 5	2	65	65	65	65	+½
21⅝	17	MP Cem 1.60	8	23½	23½	23½	23½	−¼
18½	8	MoPubS .80b	11	19	19	18¾	18⅞	−⅛
37¾	30	Mobil 2.20e	563	39	39	38	38	−1⅛
34⅛	20	Mohasco 1.10	37	25	25¼	25	25¼	+⅛
17½	10	Monogm Ind	106	20¼	21	19½	21	+¾
18¾	10	Mon RR .25g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
30½	20	MonroEq .60	15	23¾	24½	23¾	24½	+⅜
30½	20	Montan 1.50	135	32	32	31¼	32	−¼
36⅝	20	MontDUt 1.78	35	28¾	29	28¾	29	−⅜
24⅝	20	Mont Pw 1.68	52	27¼	27¼	26¾	27¼	+⅛
12¾	6	Moor McCor	16	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14¼	+⅜
51½	37	MorganJ 2.40	6	43⅝	43⅝	41½	43⅝	+⅜
27⅝	20	MorseSho .70	10	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½	
34¾	24	Mor-Nor .80	26	31½	35	30⅝	34⅝	+⅝
102¾	75	Motorola 1	510	125¼	125¼	117¾	124⅝	−1
27¾	17	MtFuelS 1.80	10	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	−⅛
26¾	20¾	MSStT 1.36	51	22⅝	23	22⅝	22¾	+⅝
16	10	MSL Ind .40	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
18½	12	Munsingw	10	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	−¼
23⅝	19	Murphy 1.20	31	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
9¼	6¼	Murph Ind	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
18⅝	12	MurphOil .60	17	19½	20	19½	20	+⅛
13½	8	MurryOh .60	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛

N

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57½	38⅛	Nalco Ch .70	476	57¼	57¼	49	49⅛	−3⅛
52¾	32¾	NarcoSci .60	10	34⅝	34⅝	33⅞	34	−⅝
49½	32½	NashCup .64	65	40½	40½	40⅝	41¼	+⅝
16½	16½	Nat Airlin .40	191	17½	19⅛	17⅝	19⅛	+1¾
20½	N	Aviat 1.24e	32	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−⅝
4⅝	N	Ent Disc 2.20	157	58¼	54	53¼	53⅝	+⅛
53½	N	Nat Can .80	63	69	70⅝	69	70⅝	+1¼
48⅝	N	Ca pf 1.50	6	63⅝	64	63⅝	64	+½
14⅝	10	NatGyps 1.20	177	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
58½	38	NGypS pf4.50	230	64½	64½	64½	64½	+⅛
7½	5	Nat Indust	22	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11¼	10	NatInd pf1.25	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21⅞	16	N Lead 1.27g	107	23	22¼	22¼	23	
25⅝	20	NatPresto .90	2	26¼	26¼	26	26	−⅛
17¼	10	NatSvcIn .60	14	18	18⅛	17⅝	18	+¼
28	20	Nat Stand .75	204	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
24¾	20	NatStrch .50	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+½
37⅛	30	NatSteel 2.50	31	38½	38½	38½	38½	+⅛
11⅝	8	Nat Tea .80	5	12⅛	12¼	12½	12½	+½
13⅝	10	NatUnEl .90	5	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅝
34⅛	20	Nalcmas .25	129	41⅝	43	41⅝	43	+⅝
24⅝	18	Neptune .74	20	23¼	23¼	23¼	24	+⅝
36⅝	26	Nev Pow 1.08	5	40	40	40	40	+⅛
23⅝	17	Newberry 1	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
37⅛	30	NJ Steel 2.50	31	38½	38½	38½	38½	+⅛
31	27	NEngTT 2.36	19	34	34	33⅛	34	+¼
24½	14	Newmont 1.04	86	30	30½	30	30½	+½
29¾	17	NY Hon 1.05g	11	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45¼	−½
27½	17	NYSTEG 2.08	85	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+¼
15½	12	Niag MP 1.10	140	16¼	15½	16	16⅛	+⅛
47	37	NiagM pf3.90	250	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	−¼
16⅝	12	Niag Shr .27e	11	18¼	18¼	18	18⅛	−¼
75	57	NorfolkWst 6	21	78	78⅝	78	78⅝	+⅛
15⅛	10	NorfStnd .80	11	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	−⅜
18⅛	10	NoAmCar .1	12	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	−⅛
14⅞	10	NAmCoal .40	3	19	19	18¾	18¾	−¼
35¼	20	NorAmPhil 1	25	41¾	42¼	41⅛	42¼	+⅛
17¼	10	NoAmRk 1.20	99	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
58½	32	NoArk pf4.75	2	59	59	59	59	−1
16⅝	10	NoArk pf1.35	8	17¼	17¼	17	17	+⅛
14	8	Noeast Ut .94	49	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
26⅝	20	NoIllGas 1.68	21	27	27	26⅝	27	−¼
53⅝	40	NorInPS 1.14	51	25¼	25½	25	25½	+½
39⅝	30	NoNGas 2.60	136	42¼	44¼	42¼	44	+2
99⅝	80	NoNG pfB.46	2620	101	101	100½	100½	−⅛
89	69	NoNG pf5.80	260	78½	78½	78½	78½	−¾
36½	30	Nor Pac 2.60	19	39¼	39¼	38¾	39	−¼
22¼	10	NoStaPw 1.60	48	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
85	70	NoStaPw pf 7	210	91	91	91	91	+1
45	35	NSPw pf3.60	220	48	48	48	48	−1
16	10	Norgate .50g	26	14⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
31½	26¼	Northrop 1	144	31⅝	31⅝	30½	31⅝	−⅜
29	20	Northp pfL45	2	31	31	31	31	−1¼
43⅝	30	NwstAirLn .65	416	23	24⅝	22⅝	24¼	+1½
27	17	NwtBanc 1.20	18	29⅝	30½	29½	29½	−½
19⅝	10	Nwst Ind	43	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	−⅛
46½	30	Nwlnd pfA5	10	49	49½	49	49½	+½
45¼	30	Nwlnd pfC5	1	49½	49½	49½	49½	
39⅝	30	Nwstn pf4.20	13	44	44½	44	44½	+⅛
43⅝	30	NwstnSTW 2	8	51⅝	52¼	51⅝	52¼	+1⅞
27	20	Norton 1.50	26	26½	27	26¼	26½	−⅛
30½	20	NortSim 1.22f	30	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40¼	+¼
39⅝	30	NoSim pf1.60	12	37¼	38½	37¼	38½	+⅜
14⅝	10	NYF Co	24	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅝

O

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19½	10½	Oak Elect .54	8	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	−¼
29⅝	21	Oakite Pd .80	4	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+⅜
21⅝	19⅝	OccidnI Pet 1	1927	20¼	20⅝	19¾	20¼	
61¼	60	OccidPet pf 4	5	63½	64	61¾	64	−1¼
68	60	OccidP pf3.60	58	61⅛	61¾	60⅛	61½	+⅛
32¾	20	OccidP pf2.16	2	34½	34½	34½	34½	−⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Ogden Cp .80	39	13⅞	14	13¾	13⅞	−⅛
31½	28¼	Ogden pf1.87	7	29	29	29	29	−½
22½	21⅝	OhioEdis 1.50	36	23¼	23½	23	23½	−⅛
50	50	Oh Ed pf3.90	z10	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+¼
19⅝	19¼	Okla GE 1.16	27	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+⅝
21⅝	11¼	Ok GE pf.80	z110	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½	
16½	12	OklaNGa 1.12	25	17	17	16⅝	17	

P-Q

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33¾	18⅝	Olin Corp .88	69	19	19	18½	18½	−⅝
33⅝	15¼	Omark Ind 1f	9	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
32⅝	14¼	OneidaLt .70	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−½
28⅛	15	Opelika 1	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅝
32	20¼	OranseR 1.20	16	21¼	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	
55⅝	39¾	Otis Elev 2	22	44⅝	45	44½	45	
43¼	21⅝	Outbd Mar 1	45	21⅝	23⅝	21⅝	23⅝	−⅛
30⅝	15	Outlet Co .65	9	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	+¼
34⅛	17½	Over Trans 1	5	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
28⅝	18½	OwensCl 1.40	9	83¼	85¼	85	85	
77¾	53¾	OwensIll 1.35	41	53¾	54⅝	52⅝	53⅝	
22	17	OwensIl pf4.75	10	94	94	93½	93⅝	+⅜
25⅛	17	OxfdIndA .60	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39½	28¾	PacGEl 1.50	48	29⅛	29½	28⅞	29⅛	+⅛
33½	13⅝	PacInExp .80	9	13	13	13	13	
30⅛	23½	PacLts 1.60	77	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅜
43⅝	22	Pac Per .25g	123	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
24⅝	17⅝	PacPwL 1.28	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
28⅝	12⅝	Pac Swt Air	58	23¼	24½	23½	24½	+1½
22⅝	16	PacT&T 1.20	30	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+⅛
106	80	PacT&T pf 6	x28	87½	87½	87	87	−1¼
20⅝	12	Pac Tin .40a	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
25⅝	16⅛	PalmBch .25	7	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
35⅛	13	PanASul .07g	20	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
21⅝	11⅝	PanAm WAir	241	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
40	27	Panh EP 1.60	45	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½	+⅛
37¾	25⅛	PapercrR .50b	5	30	30	30	30	+⅛
30	15	Paryas .80	6	x22	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
38¼	24⅝	ParkeDavis 1	2842	29	29¼	27⅝	28⅞	−⅞
59¼	42⅝	ParkHan 1.40	3	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	−⅝
32⅝	15	Park Pen .80	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
71⅛	24½	Penn Cent	140	25¼	27⅛	25	27	+⅜
25⅝	14	PennDix .40	15	18	15¼	14⅞	18	+⅛
21⅛	10	Penn Fruit	5	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	−⅝
57⅛	44	Pennsy JC 1	89	49	49¼	48⅝	49⅛	+½
84	56	Pa Co pf4.50	1	63	63	63	63	
75½	39⅝	PaPL pf 4.50	x50	64	64	63⅝	63⅝	−⅝
45¼	29⅝	PaPL pf 4.40	x230	58¼	59	58½	58½	−1¼
95	47¼	Penwalt pf2.50	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	−⅛
30	23½	Penwalt prf.25	8	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	+⅛
38¼	26¼	PennZUn .80	177	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+⅝
30	20	PenzU pf1.33	41	41½	42	40	42	+1¼
35⅝	19	PeopDrs 1.10	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−½
35⅝	25½	PeopGas 1.96	38	31⅛	32⅝	31½	32⅝	+⅝
29⅝	19⅝	PepsiCo 1	199	53	55⅝	53⅝	55⅝	+1⅝
68½	11	Perfect Film	25	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	12	
55⅝	34¼	Perkin Elm	81	40⅝	43⅝	40⅝	43⅝	+2⅝
46	34¼	Pet Inc 1.10	36	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	+⅛
25½	18	Pet Inc pf 1	6	21⅝	22½	21⅝	22½	+⅜
25	19⅝	Pet Inc pf.80	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−½
28⅝	19⅝	PetsPaol 1.20	4	25½	25½	25½	25½	−¼
48⅝	35	Petrolane .90	5	43½	43½	43	43½	+¼
29⅝	17½	Petrtm 1.25e	12	18	18	17¾	17¾	−⅛
113½	69⅝	PfizerC 1.60a	110	109	110¼	109	110¼	+1½
53⅛	39⅝	Phelps D 2.10	39	47	48	46⅝	48	+⅝
32⅛	22	Phila El 1.64	46	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
103	88	PhilaEl pf 7	x10	97	97	97	97	
73½	58	PhilEl pf4.40	x20	62½	62½	62½	62½	
38½	25½	PhilMor 1.40	105	32	32½	32	32½	+1
67	50½	PhilMor pf 4	x30	54	54	54	54	−1
64	49	PhlMr pf3.90	x50	53⅝	53½	53½	53½	+1½
35	12	Philip Ind .16	1000	17½	13	11½	12⅞	+⅝
40⅝	19	Phil Ind pf 1	4	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	−½
38⅝	23⅝	PhlPt Pet 1.20	1687	21¼	21⅝	21½	21	−½
29⅝	17	PhlNVH 1.80f	7	18½	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
18⅝	13⅝	PiedNGs 1.10	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
69¼	47⅝	Pillsbury 1.36	40	66	67⅝	65⅝	67⅝	+⅛
20½	12⅝	PionNGas .80	50	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13½	−⅛
42⅝	30	PitnyBw .80	63	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	+⅛
22	13¼	Pit Forg .80	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½	−½
89¼	48⅝	Pittston 1.20e	x96	80	85	80	84½	+1½
30⅝	23⅝	Plan Resrch	117	45⅝	45½	45½	48¼	+2⅝
85	57½	Plough Inc .40	48	81⅝	82	81⅝	82	+1¼
145⅝	99⅝	Polaroid .32	697	102¾	104⅝	100½	103¾	
32⅛	15½	Portec 1.20	10	16	16¼	16	16⅛	−⅛
24½	18¼	PortGEl 1.22	15	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅝
29⅝	29⅝	PottstnPf 7	34	33¼	34½	32½	34½	+1⅝
51⅝	12⅝	Potom El .80	313	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	−⅝
42	30	PPG Ind 1.40	41	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+½
27½	24½	Premr Ind 1.60	5	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	−⅛
23	15¼	PremIn pf.50	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
116¼	82	ProctGa 2.60	103	114⅝	115	114	115	+⅛
34⅝	14⅞	ProdRsch .20	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½	−⅛
28	18⅛	PubSCol 1.06	65	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
37	24¼	PSvcEG 1.64	157	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+⅛
80½	62⅛	PSEG pf5.05	x500	66	66	66	66	−½
66½	52	PSEG pf4.18	x50	54½	54½	54½	54½	+½
23⅝	18⅝	PSEG pf1.40	4	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	−⅛
49½	32¼	PubSvIn 2.08	17	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	−⅛
38½	45	PSInd pf3.50	x10	47	47	47	47	
15⅝	6⅝	PubBkInd .45f	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
26¼	19	Pueb Sup .25	261	21½	21⅝	20	20	−7⅝
24⅝	15	PR Cem 1.10	5	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	−⅛
37⅝	26	PtgS PL 1.76	4	29½	29½	29½	29½	+⅛
60⅝	37⅝	Pullman 2.80	14	39⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	+½
23	15	PurexCp .60b	161	15	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	−⅛
88¼	51⅛	Purolatr 1.60	6	62⅝	63¼	62⅝	63¼	+⅝
48½	41½	Quak Oat .84	74	44⅝	45⅛	44½	44⅝	+⅛
26½	20½	QuakStOil .80	19	20⅝	21	20¼	20½	−⅛
35	17	Quaker .50	31	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	−¼

R

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅝	21¼	RalstonP .68	144	28¾	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	+⅛
41	31⅝	RalfP pfl.20	4	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
35½	20	Ramada .24	59	24⅛	24½	24	24¼	+⅛
47½	19	Ranco Inc .92	21	20	20¼	19½	19½	−⅝
45⅝	16¼	RapidAm .75	41	18⅝	18½	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
124	53	RapA pf2.25	1	57½	57½	57½	57½	+⅛
59⅝	43⅝	Rayhelp 3	2	46½	46½	46½	46½	−⅛
31	10⅝	RaymInt .80	25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+⅛
50¼	26½	Raytheon .60	98	28⅝	28½	28	28½	+⅛
54	28	Rayth pfl.12	6	30	30	30	30	−1¼
48⅛	29⅝	RCA 1	262	29⅝	30⅝	29¾	30	+¼
108½	77½	RCA cv pf 4	4	77⅝	78	77½	78	+⅛
64	51⅛	RCA pf3.50	260	x54½	54½	54½	54½	
26⅝	19⅝	Reading Co	28	19½	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
25	10⅝	Reading 1 pf	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅝
23⅝	9⅝	Reading 5 pf	5	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+½
48⅛	16⅛	RepBate .25	63	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23	+⅛
57¼	23½	Redman .2ng	621	24	24	20½	21	−2⅞
49⅛	20⅝	ReeveBr 1.60	10	23	23⅛	22⅝	23⅝	−⅝
19½	13⅝	ReichCh .50	8	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
17⅝	9	ReliabStr .50	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
31⅝	25	Reliance El .70	25	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+⅛
88	69½	ReliancEl pf 3	1	74½	74½	74½	74½	−1⅝
33⅛	20⅝	Republic Cp	103	22⅝	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+⅞
33⅝	23¼	RepubStl 2.50	58	34⅛	35⅛	34	34⅝	+⅜
26	17	ReyCo DS .20	110	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
28	20⅛	ReverC 1.50	3	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	−⅝
74⅝	64⅛	Revlon 1	40	70½	71	70⅛	71	
44¼	27	Rex Chn 1.50	19	36	37⅝	35¼	37⅝	+1¼
45⅛	28	ReynMet 1.18	66	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	+⅝
104⅝	70	ReyM pf4.50	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	−⅝

S-T

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30¼	22⅝	Safeway 1.10	164	24⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25	+⅝
39⅝	29⅝	StJoLd 1.80	130	30	30½	29⅝	30½	+¼
31⅝	25	StJoLt 1.04	4	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
57⅝	38	StJLsnF 2.40	9	40½	41¼	40½	41¼	+⅝
45¼	29⅝	StJRegIP 1.60	324	29½	30	29	30	+½
28	21	SanDGe 1.08	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
67⅝	20⅛	Sander .30	48	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+⅝
43½	19¼	Sangamo .40	151	26⅝	29⅛	26⅝	28⅞	+2
45½	25	SaFeInd 1.60	122	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅛
13	8⅝	SFe Ind pf.60	4	8½	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
31½	20⅝	SanFnInst .80	28	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
24½	14⅛	SarWelSci .50	4	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15½	−½
37⅝	11	Saturn Ind	32	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	−¼
23½	15½	SavenhE 1.12	5	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	−⅛
54⅝	30½	Schaefer Cp	59	53½	54⅝	53½	54⅝	+1⅛
36½	20	Schenley 1.40	3	21	21⅛	20⅝	21¼	+½
27⅝	18	Schenl pf1.40	14	19⅝	19½	19½	19½	−½
53⅝	40⅝	Sterling .80	481	58⅝	59½	58⅛	59½	+⅝
14½	5⅝	Schick	7	6½	6½	6½	6½	−½
83	58	SchlitzBr 1.40	39	75	77⅝	73⅛	77⅝	+2⅛
176½	74	Schlmbr 1.40	480	74	74⅝	72½	74½	+⅛
29½	18⅝	Scient Rerc	381	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
35⅛	18⅝	Scient Ra pf	7	19	19	19	19	−⅛
35⅝	20⅝	SCOAs ind .60	104	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
24¼	14	SCOA Ind .80

American Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	4½	AberdnP .13t	13	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼	
9⅝	4⅝	Acme Hamil	20	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5¼	+ ⅛	
11½	3⅞	Acme Prec	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼		
27¼	7¼	Adams Russ	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛	
15⅛	11¼	Admiral Intl	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛	
25½	11¼	Aerodex Inc	11	11½	11½	11½	11⅛	— ⅜	
15⅞	9⅝	AeroFlow .30	x17	11⅛	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜	
32½	13⅞	Aerojet .50a	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜	
32	13	Aeronca .20g	16	14	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	AerosolT .511	28	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛	
14⅝	5½	Aerovox Cp	13	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛	
21⅝	8	AIC Photo	56	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛	
22¼	8⅝	Aiken Ind	5	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛	
59¾	31	Aileen Inc	27	35½	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	— ⅛	
16⅞	4	AiM Cos	39	4	4¼	4	4⅛		
7½	2	Airlift Intl	97	3⅞	3⅞	2⅝	2¼		
10	10⅞	Airpax El .20	17	14⅛	15¼	14⅛	15¼	+ ½	
20	8⅝	Air West	8	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝		
17¾	10⅛	Airwick B .25	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞		
40	17	Ajax Ma .10e	64	23⅛	27	23½	26¼	+2½	
66	55	AlaPw pf4.20	x30	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ¾	
19	9⅛	Alaska Airl	71	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛	
49½	16⅝	Alaska Inter	66	17½	17½	17¼	17½	— ½	
15⅝	10	AlbaWald .24	14	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛	
14⅞	7¼	Aldan Ind	3	7½	7½	7½	7½		
14¼	5⅞	Ali Am Eng	3	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ¼	
29⅝	10	Allegh Airl	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼	
21½	5	Alleg Airl wt	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛	
24⅝	9⅛	AllegCorp wt	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛	
43¼	19⅞	Allen El .76f	53	25	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛	
23⅝	11⅝	Allen T .40g	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼	
14⅝	5½	Allied Art	19	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½	
29¾	10½	Allied Contl	1	13½	13½	13½	13½		
16⅝	8⅞	Allison Sil .40	3	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛	
51⅝	28½	AlloyUnl .70f	359	23	25⅝	23	25⅛	+2⅛	
27⅝	15	AlrightAu .54	21	19⅞	20	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛	
12⅝	4⅝	Alpha Indust	10	4¼	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	
19⅝	8	AltamilCp .20	46	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛	
62	48½	Alcoa pf3.75	x100	51¼	52	51¼	52	+1	
20⅝	8⅝	AlumSpec .44	1	9	9	9	9	— ⅛	
12⅝	4⅞	Amco Indust	17	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	
16⅝	7⅞	Ameco Inc	148	13⅞	13⅝	12¼	12¼	—1½	
20¾	8⅛	A AuriVnd .20	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛	
27½	6⅛	A BkStra .36f	8	7	7	7	7		
20⅝	19⅝	A CentM .35e	25	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛	
23¼	14⅝	Am FinA 1.10	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛	
22⅝	17½	AmFtn pf1.50	1	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	A Israeli .12e	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	
71	38¼	Am Mfg .90e	1	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ¼	
45	27	Am Med .12	62	38⅝	39¼	38¼	39¼	+ ¼	
29¼	12	Am Mot Inns	53	24	25	24	25	+1	
36	26	Am Petr .85g	20	30⅝	31	30½	31		
16⅝	4⅝	Am Precison	5	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛	
11¼	0	A RityTr .33e	26	9½	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ⅜	
17½	5⅝	AmSal Equip	11	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛	
24¾	14¼	AmTech .20g	15	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜	
10⅛	4⅛	AMK wt	265	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞		
61¾	24½	Amrep Corp	189	29	31½	29½	30¼	+ ¾	
19½	12⅝	Anderson .36	16	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛	
11⅝	5	AndreaRa .25	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛	
7⅛	2¼	vJAndy Gard	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛	
29⅞	19⅛	Angelica .16	8	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜	
0	2	Anglo Lautro	42	2½	2⅞	2½	2¾	+ ¼	
20⅝	10⅛	Ansul Co .56	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛	
24	9⅝	Anthony Ind	69	10	10	8½	9	—1¼	
11⅞	3⅝	AO Indust	46	4	4⅛	4	4		
24½	12½	AP1 Ind .10g	38	16⅛	18⅛	16⅛	18	+1⅞	
13⅞	4⅝	Apollo Indust	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼	
32⅞	18¾	Applied Data	27	19¼	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅛	
20⅞	7	Applied Dev	28	9¼	9½	9⅛	9⅛		
27¼	14½	Aquitain Cda	37	21	21⅞	21	21¼	+ ¼	
9¼	3	Argus Inc	21	4	4	4	4		
21½	16⅞	ArizColoLd C	19	20	20⅛	19¾	20	— ½	
28⅛	15¾	Ark Best .30	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛		
37⅞	25¼	ArktLGas 1.70	6	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅜	
13⅞	12⅛	Arrow Elect	16	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	+1	
25	8⅛	Arrow Ind	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	
43⅝	12⅝	Asamera Oil	195	13	13½	13	13⅝	+ ⅛	
27	12⅛	ASPRO .50b	2	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	— ½	
23½	14½	AssdBaby .60	9	18½	18⅞	18¼	18⅞		
9½	4⅛	AssdFdSI .20	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛	
56½	35⅝	AssdProd .40	3	42½	42½	42½	42½		
14⅞	4⅝	Astrex Inc	7	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾		
36⅝	10⅛	Astrodata	345	11½	12⅛	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅞	
9⅛	2¾	Atco Chem	12	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝		
40⅝	21⅝	Athlone Ind	24	22½	22½	22	22	— ⅛	
30¾	16½	AtlcoFin .40b	1	17	17	17	17		
36½	22⅝	AtlCLo 1.20a	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼		
35¼	14⅛	AN Richf wt	90	14	14	12⅞	12	—1⅛	
35⅛	29⅞	Atlas M 2.05a	46	31¼	31¼	31	31	— ⅜	
5½	2¼	AtlasCorp wt	40	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜		
34	23⅛	Augat Inc	208	22	33½	32	35	+2⅞	
50¾	22¾	Austral Oil	43	25¼	25⅛	25	25⅝		
17½	6⅛	Auto Bldg	45	16⅛	16⅛	10	10½	+ ¼	
47¾	34½	Auto Data Pr	71	44¼	45	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅜	
43	18¼	Automat Rad	66	19⅛	20⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛	
36⅞	10⅛	AVC Corp .50	3	10	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼	
13⅝	5⅞	Avco Corp wt	66	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛	
11¼	3¼	Avien Inc	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		B							
29¼	21⅝	BagdCop .40a	13	28	28	28	28		
37⅞	20	Baker Ind .24	9	25¼	25¼	24⅞	25		
58⅝	40⅛	Bald Oil 1.20	2	42½	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛	
11¼	5⅛	Bald Sec .16e	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛	
24⅝	6⅛	Ball Co	6	7	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛	
18⅝	9¼	Bantf Oil	20	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼	
7⅛	3⅝	BangPunt wt	20	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼	
10½	5⅞	Bannor Indus	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
30⅛	9	BarbLynn .32	455	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅞	— ½	
36	13⅝	Barnes Eng	14	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅝	
18⅛	6⅝	Barnwell Ind	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½		
28⅝	12	Barry RG .3	3	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼	
29¼	16½	BarryWrt .20	37	16½	17	15⅞	17	+ ¼	
22⅛	8⅝	Bartell Med	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝		
13⅝	7⅝	Barth Sp .33	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
31½	8⅞	Barton Cand	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
16	4½	Baruch Fost	19	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛	
42½	14	Beck Ind	27	14½	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ½	
16⅝	7½	Bell Electrn	85	8⅝	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛	
11¼	0½	Belscot Ref	4	9	9	9	9	— ⅛	
33	21⅝	BergBrun .84	25	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼	
64¼	37⅛	Berg B pf1.15	5	41⅝	42½	41⅝	42½	+1⅛	
22	6⅝	Berles Corp	4	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛	
24	7¼	Beth Cp .30r	3	8¼	8¼	8	8		
44⅞	22	Beverly Ent	34	24⅝	25¼	24½	25⅛	+ ⅞	
64¼	27½	Bickfords	x150	27⅛	27⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅞	
22¾	7⅛	Big Apple	0	0⅛	0½	0¼	0⅛	— ⅛	
26½	17⅞	Big Bear A 1	1	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛	
48⅝	29⅛	Binney 1.30	5	31½	31½	31½	31½		
14⅛	5¼	Bishop Ind	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
15½	4⅞	BloomfBl .12f	19	5⅝	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼	
13¼	5⅝	Bluebird Inc	19	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½		
35½	17⅝	Bohack .70f	18	22½	23	22½	23	— ¼	
20¼	13⅝	Bradford .60a	2	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½		
29¾	20½	Brandywin 1	74	30¼	32½	30¼	32½	+5	
30⅛	8	BranAirw wt	5	9	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅝	
21½	9⅛	BrntAirA .35f	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
25¼	12⅝	BrascanLt 1a	46	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅝	
30⅝	19⅝	Braun En .32	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛	
47⅞	9⅝	Breeze	0	13⅛	18¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛	
23½	11⅝	Brit Pet .07e	469	12½	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ¼	
		Br Pet m.07e	1	12½	12½	12½	12½		
37¼	17	Bro Dart Ind	21	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛	
10⅝	5	Brody Shs .16	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	
33⅛	13	BrkPerk .20a	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝	
23⅛	17½	BrwnFB .40b	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛	
6⅝	5½	BrownF pf.40	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
17	7	BTU Eng .28	100	15⅛	16	15	15⅛	+ ⅛	
10⅝	5½	Buehler Cp	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼		
25¼	11⅝	Buellind .10d	4	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝	
26⅛	15⅛	Bundy Corp 1	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝		
48⅛	34⅛	Burns WJ .60	6	45⅝	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛	
7¼	3⅝	Burr JP .05g	12	4⅞	4⅞	4	4⅞		
46¼	9⅞	Butir Av .20b	70	9⅞	12⅛	9⅞	11¼	+1⅛	
32⅞	15½	Butles Gs Oil	130	16	16	14⅝	15⅝	— ½	
31¼	9	Byers .30a	8	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
		C							
27½	0¼	Cablecom Gn	57	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛	
23	13¾	Caldor .94f	9	16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛	
27½	19¼	Calcomp	122	25½	27⅞	25¼	27⅝	+1¾	
14⅛	7⅝	Campbl Chib	99	11¼	11⅛	11	11¼		
22½	8⅝	CampbMk .20	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅝	
10⅞	4	1-16 CdnExp G&O	31	5½	5½	5¼	5	— ⅛	
25½	9⅛	Cdn Grldoil	14	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝		
25⅝	9	9-16 Cdn Homestd	40	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½	
34⅞	23⅛	CdnInt P 1.80	2	23½	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ¼	
21⅛	11	Cdn Javelin	94	11⅛	12⅞	11⅛	12½	+1¼	
9⅛	4¼	Cdn Marconi	7	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛	
64⅞	24¾	Cdn Sup Oil	227	31	32	30⅛	30½	— ⅛	
19¼	7¼	Canaveral .50f	50	9⅝	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅛	
21½	4½	Canosa Ind	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ½	
56½	29	Cap Ind .16e	30	43¼	45½	43⅛	45½	+1⅛	
19⅛	13¼	CapitolFd .15	9	16	16	16	16		
51	18¼	Career Acad	479	18½	18⅞	17⅝	18½	+ ⅛	
24⅛	7⅝	Caressa Inc	2	9½	9⅛	9½	9⅛		
115	83¾	Carnat 1.40a	0	111⅛	111⅛	110½	111⅛	— ⅛	
01½	64¾	Caro PL pf 5	x160	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ½	
16⅝	5⅝	Castleton Ind	26	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞		
35⅝	14⅝	Cavitron Cp	10	18½	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼	
16⅛	4⅝	CBK Agron	4	5	5	5	5		
26⅞	11	Celtu Craft	65	11⅝	12½	11⅝	12½	+ ⅛	
28¼	19⅛	CentSecur 2e	4	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾		
28⅝	10½	Centry El .60	5	2¼	2½	2¼	2½		
14⅛	4	Century Geo	4	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ½	
15	8½	Centryind .24	6	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛	
16	8⅛	Certified Cp	5	9¼	9¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛	
24⅝	9⅝	ChadWil .05g	12	9½	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ⅝	
38¼	10⅛	Champit .16e	52	18⅝	18⅞	10¼	18⅝	— ⅛	
16¼	4	Charan Ind	2	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛	
14⅝	11½	Chalt Gas .64	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½	
27⅝	10	Chelsea .24	45	10	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼	
42	29⅝	ChlRivt 1.60a	4	30	30	30	30		
25⅝	16¼	Christian Dil	142	15⅛	16¼	14⅝	16⅛	+1⅝	
17	7⅛	Cinerama	59	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	— ⅛	

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28	17⅝	Circle K .40	9	24½	24½	24½	24½		
64½	28	CircuitF 1.59f	35	42½	43½	42¼	43½	+ ⅜	
26½	11⅝	Citizens F .32	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾		
16	8⅝	CityGsFla .50	42	9	9	8½	8½	— ⅜	
12⅛	4⅝	ClarkCbl .05g	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛	
19⅞	13¼	Clarkson Ind	710	19⅝	22⅞	19½	22⅛	+3⅛	
15⅛	6¼	Clarostat	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	
25⅝	7⅞	Clary Corp.	14	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼	
23⅝	9⅝	Clopay .32f	2	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼	
29½	25¼	CMI Corp	59	27¼	29¼	27¼	29	+1½	
22⅞	7	Coburn .20	32	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛	
36¼	22	Coff Met .15e	15	22⅝	22⅝	21¾	21¾	— ⅞	
14⅛	7⅝	CohuElec .15	404	13	14	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼	
14⅛	9⅞	Cole Drug .25	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼	
45⅞	21⅞	Cole Natl .44	1	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛	
23½	14½	Colecloth 0.8	29	16⅛	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛	
37⅞	28½	Coleman Cp	39	30¼	31¼	30¼	31¼	+ ⅜	
13⅛	6⅞	Colon Sod .20	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—1¼	
36⅝	35¼	Combustn Eq	97	35⅝	39½	35¼	39½	+3⅝	
46⅛	27⅛	Cominco .148	5	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛	
24⅛	15¾	ComMtl .60b	8	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼		
38⅝	12⅝	Comodor .02e	25	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅝		
30	21	ComPSv 1.50	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛	
32⅝	11	Compactad .32	5	12	13	13	13	+ ⅛	
25	12	CompDes .20	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛	
12¼	4	CompuDyne	20	0	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛	
21⅞	6	Computer Appl	64	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+1	
14½	7⅝	Comput Ele	15	9⅞	9½	9⅛	9⅛		
17⅝	6⅛	Comput Instr	5	6	8	7⅝	8	— ¼	
25	7¾	Comput Inv	9	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼	
33⅛	14¼	Computest	50	25½	26½	25⅝	25¾	+ ½	
75¾	37	Comp Softw	54	69½	71½	69½	71¼	+1	
35	9⅝	Conchem .70	7	10⅝	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅝	
31	11¼	ConcrdF .10e	38	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11¼		
35⅞	16⅛	Condec Corp	16	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛	
34⅝	12⅞	Conduction	3	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅛	
12¼	4	Connelly Con	21	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼	
22¼	10⅝	Connrex .52	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛	
25⅝	9½	Conroy Inc	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
7½	2¼	Con Cdn Far	25	2 7-16	2 9-16	2⅜	2 9-16	+ ⅛	
26⅝	7¼	Con Nat Sh A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛	
29	16⅝	Con Oil Gas	40	18⅛	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛	
21⅛	13	Con Refining	4	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛	
27¼	12½	ConstDes .40	2	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼	
7⅝	2¼	Cont Mater	38	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ½	
14⅝	10	Cook Elec .30	145	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅝	
29⅛	7⅞	Cook Ind	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛	
17⅝	9¼	Cooper Jar .50	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½	
46⅝	16⅛	Coro Inc	1	33½	33½	33½	33½		
22⅛	19	Corr Blck .46	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛	
20⅝	7	Cosmodyne	13	10⅛	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛	
24	18	Craig Corp	52	10½	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛	
40⅛	23⅞	Creole P 2.60	18	26	26	25⅝	26		
19½	4½	Crestmont	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅝		
22	22½	Crompin 1.40	8	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ¼	
18⅞	6	Crystal Oil	25	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜	
36¼	16⅝	Cubic Corp	21	17¼	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛	
18¼	6½	Curtis Maths	8	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛	
32½	20⅛	Cutter A .44	27	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜	
31	19½	Cutter B .44	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝		
		D							
10½	7¼	Daitch .20e	72	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛	
70¾	49	Damon Corp	92	64⅞	67	64	66½	+1	
19⅝	7⅝	DamonCr .40	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛	
25½	15⅝	Danielin .54a	2	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜	
10½	4	Daryl Indus	5	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½		
17¼	7½	Data Cont	5	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛	
60¼	23	Data Process	58	22⅝	23⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛	
27⅞	12⅝	DataProd Cp	370	20⅛	21⅛	20	21⅛	+ ⅜	
22⅞	10⅝	Day Min .15g	0	13	15	14⅝	14⅝		
19⅛	7⅞	Daylin .24	41	13⅞	15⅞	13⅝	15⅞	— ⅛	
7⅛	4⅝	Daylin wt	24	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7		
5½	1⅞	DC Tran A	2	2	2	2	2		
52⅝	19⅛	Dearborn Cp	19	23¼	21⅝	20½	21		
19¼	7⅝	DeltaRam .30	5	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ¼	
10⅛	11⅛	Del Labs	5	11¼	12	11¼	12	+ ½	
74⅝	36⅛	Deltona Corp	115	41¼	44	41⅛	42½	+ ⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Deltown Fds	5	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼		
25½	25	Depositors 1a	2	25	25	25	25		
27⅝	19	DeroRech Dv	10	19	19¼	19	19⅝	+ ⅝	
65½	34½	Deseret Ph	31	40¼	40¼	40	40⅛	— ⅜	
19	15⅝	Devon Appar	9	16⅛	17	16⅛	17	+ ½	
124	54½	Digital Equip	130	110	122	117½	122	+3	
17¼	10	OllardO .10e	4	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ¼	
12⅝	5	Diodes Inc	14	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛	
24¼	18⅝	Diversey .50	26	11⅝	12¼	11⅝

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¾	NBO Ind		11	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
10⅝	Needham	.20	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
7	Nelly Do	.20e	13	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	
11	NesleLe	.20	8	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	Newcor	.20	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	N Eng Nucl		5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	N NampB	.60	7	9½	10	9½	10	+ ⅝
2⅝	Newfdrla Mn		52	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12¼	New Mex&Ar		11	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+1⅛
6	NewPark Mn		25	6⅛	8⅝	6⅛	8⅝	— ½
47⅛	N Proc	1.25e	56	60¾	66¼	60⅝	65⅝	+3¾
33	NYTime	.60a	9	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33½	
9⅝	NiagFrSv	.30	3	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ½
10⅝	NIAS Indust		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	Nort So Ry		7	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
14½	Nortek Inc		287	22¾	25	22¾	24	+1¼
20⅛	No AMig	.42e	28	22⅝	24	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
19⅝	NoAmSug	.80	8	26	26	25¾	26	— ½
6	Nor Cdn Oils		61	7	7	4¾	6	12-16—1-16
5⅛	Noast Airlin		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
54	NinPS	pf4.25	220	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	
3⅝	Nowst Ind wt		48	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15	Novo Cp	.90	4	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
3⅝	Nuclear Am		41	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
20	Nuclear Data		486	42	45	40	43½	+ ⅛
8⅛	Nytronics		78	8⅛	9	8½	9	+ ⅛

P-Q

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27	Offshore Co		19	29⅛	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
34½	Ohio Brass 2		2	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
20⅛	OKC Corp	.80	27	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅝
7⅝	Okonite Co		7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	Okonite wt		19	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	Old Town		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25	Olin Ind		6	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
93½	Ookiep	4.20e	250	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	—1
7	Originala	.30	9	7	7⅛	7	7	
3⅛	Ormand Ind		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	OSullivan	.50	7	8	8	7⅝	8	
24⅝	OverhdCr	.60	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
4⅛	Oxford Elec		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10	OxfdFst	1.07t	4	20½	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
4⅝	Ozark Airline		26	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ½
3⅝	P&F Indust		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	Pac Cst Prop		21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
20	PGE	6pf 1.50	6	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	PGE	rdpf 1.37	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15⅛	PGE	5pf 1.25	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
15½	PG	rdpf 1.25	3	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
15	PG	rdpf4.1.25	1	17	17	17	17	
14⅛	PG	4.08pf1.20	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
14	PG	4.50pf1.12	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
20	PacHold	.60b	27	21⅝	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
17⅛	P Hold	pf1.20	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	Pac Indus		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
58	Pac Lt	pf4.75	x100	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅝
58	Pac Lt	pf4.50	x60	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+1
53½	Pac Lt	pf4.40	x30	57	57½	57	57½	+1⅛
52½	Pac Lt	pf4.36	x100	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+1⅝
14½	PacNwTel	1	17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17⅛	PacSLoan	.30	3	18	18	18	18	
6⅛	PacSvAir	wt	17	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅝
21	PalCp A	.22	45	19⅝	21⅛	19⅛	21	+1⅛
5⅛	Panhoste	.20	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	Parmnl Pkg		4	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
9	Park Ela	.41e	6	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
7	Parklan Hos		98	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
14½	Parsons RM		33	19	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
15½	Pat PPap	.36	6	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	PatoCon	.20g	14	5⅝	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	Peab Gel	.92f	44	26⅛	27¼	26⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
17⅝	Peal Elder		13	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
18⅛	Penn Eng	.60	12	12½	12⅝	12	12	— ⅝
16	PeoobSh	.10e	5	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
7⅝	Penfron El		21	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	Pepcom Ind		4	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
46⅛	PEPI Inc		10	41½	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	
43⅝	Permanee		41	17	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ¼
28⅝	Petrie Strs		44	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	— ½
14⅝	PhilLgD	.07g	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
33½	PhillipSr	.20	9	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅝
33⅝	Phoenix Stl		66	5	5	4⅝	5	
22⅝	Piasecki Airc		12	7⅝	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅜
55½	Pickwick Intl		56	46½	50½	48⅝	50	+1⅛
18⅛	Pierce G	.40	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	Pioneer Plas		7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	PlanerSy	.44f	85	12⅝	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	Pitney	.60b	8	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	Pit WrTr	.54	7	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
30½	PKL Co		15	9½	10	9½	9½	+ ⅛
47⅛	Plant Ind		96	27⅛	27⅝	25⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	Plaza Group		12	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
44½	Plume Atwod		10	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
34⅛	Ply Gam	.36f	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅝
11⅝	PlyRub A	.25	1	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
35⅝	Pneumo Dyn		20	12⅝	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
10⅛	Polarad El		12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
43⅝	Poloron	1.52f	113	20	20	18½	19⅝	— ⅛
24	Polychr	.60f	5	11	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
21⅝	Polymer	.43f	2400	10	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
46	Potter Inst		152	31⅝	33⅝	31⅛	33⅛	+2⅛
36½	Prairie Oil		16	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
22⅛	Pratt Lamb		3	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
32	PrentHall	.60	7	46½	47⅛	46½	47	+ ⅝
23⅝	PresRit B	.80	4	12	12	12	12	
18⅝	Preston	.28g	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
23⅝	PriderSt	.25e	5	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
12⅛	Prev Gas	.64	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	Prud Rsrc	1a	14	25⅛	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ¼
23⅝	PrudBldg	.24	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	PubcoPet	.15	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8	
67⅛	PSColo	pf4.25	2400	57½	57½	56⅛	57	—1
18⅝	Puritan Fash		9	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+ ½
35⅝	Pyla Natl	.60	9	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	— ⅝

R

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	6⅛	Rapid Am wt		6⅛	6⅝	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14	6⅝	Ralph Pack		27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19	13	Ray Rstrcs		6	13	13	13⅝	12⅝ — ⅛
23⅝	9	RaymEng	.40	9	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝
23	6	Reading Ind		4	6½	6½	6⅛	6½ — ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	Realiov	1.20a	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
35	5⅛	RealtyE	.25a	25	9⅛	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛ + ⅛
37⅝	15⅛	RealtyInc	.77	22	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝ — ⅛
11⅛	3⅝	REDM Corp		10	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛ + ½
10⅛	3⅛	Reeves Ind		19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
35⅛	8⅛	Reeves Telec		60	8⅛	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛ — ⅛
24⅛	8⅛	Remco Ind		12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ — ⅛
27⅛	14	Rem Ar	.80a	17	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛ + ⅛
67⅛	21⅝	ResrchCn	.08	143	56	58⅝	55⅝	58⅛ +2⅛
28⅝	7⅝	Reserve OG		60	9	9⅝	9	9⅝ + ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	Resistflr	.50b	13	9	9	9	9
61⅝	8⅛	ResortsInt A		35	10⅛	10½	10	10⅛ + ½
61	10⅝	ResortsInt B		5	11½	11⅛	11	11 — ⅝
47⅛	15½	Rest Assoc	.28	21	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	15⅝ — ½
25⅛	16⅝	Rex Noreco		104	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
16⅝	15⅝	RH Med Svcs		42	15⅛	15½	15	15⅛ — ⅛
13⅝	6¼	RIC Intl Ind		35	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛ — ⅝
21⅝	9⅛	Richford Ind		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ + ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	RicoArg Mng		1	8½	8½	8½	8½ — ½
26	10½	Riker Maxsn		28	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝ — ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Riker Mxn	pf	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
29½	15	RioAlgom	.40	1	16½	16½	16½	16½
13⅝	4⅝	Ritt Fin B	.34	10	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½
15	5⅝	Robintech		1	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
24⅝	16⅛	Rockower	.20	10	19½	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝ + ⅛
46⅛	33⅝	Rogers	1.32f	2	37⅝	37⅝	37	37
42⅝	16⅛	Rollins Intl	.560	560	39⅝	42⅛	39	41½ +1½
7⅛	3	Roll Roy	.36g	25	3⅛	3⅛	3 1-16	3⅛
50⅝	23⅝	RooseRac	.80	4	45⅛	45⅛	45	45⅛ — ⅛
12⅛	4⅝	Rosenau	.20	1	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½ — ⅛
61½	20	RownDrl	.80	x11	20½	20½	20⅛	20⅛ + ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Royal Amer		41	3⅛	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛
20⅛	8⅝	Botany Ind		11	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
21⅛	7⅛	RoyBoun	.05e	4	7⅝	8	7⅝	8 + ⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Rusco Indust		142	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11 + ⅝
13½	4	Russeks Inc		24	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4½ + ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	RussellA	.02e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ + ⅛
19⅛	8½	Russell M	.50	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ — ⅛
38⅝	24⅝	RustCraft	.40	3	24	24	23⅝	23⅝ — ⅛
9	5½	Ryerson Hey		4	4	4	3⅝	3⅝ — ⅛

S-T

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25½	10	Safeguard Ind	.16	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	
33⅛	18⅝	SJuanTrk	.90	59	31⅝	32	30⅝	31⅝ +1
9⅛	4⅛	SalemBr	.10g	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝ + ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	SDiegoG	pf 1	2	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
38	19⅝	San JRv	7.66f	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛ + ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	SanitasS	.04e	23	21⅝	21⅝	21	21⅝ + ⅝
15⅝	5	Sargent Ind		31	6⅝	5½	5⅝	5½ + ½
29⅝	4½	SaturnAirwy		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ — ⅛
40⅛	23½	SavAStor	.22	45	34⅝	36⅝	34⅛	34½ — ⅛
73	27⅛	Savin B Mch		302	59⅝	63½	59⅛	62 +2
21⅝	11⅝	Savoy Indust		27	12	12½	11⅝	12⅛ — ⅛
125	51½	Saxon Indust		367	114	119⅝	113⅝	118⅛ +4⅝
13⅛	5	Sayre Fisher		10	6⅝	6⅝	6	6 — ⅛
25⅝	14	Scam Instru		4	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛ — ⅛
21⅝	12	SchemuIlA	.40	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝ + ⅛
23½	11	Schiller	.16	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝ — ⅛
46⅝	33	Science Mat		6	41	41	41	41
17⅝	6	Scient Atlant		11	7	7⅝	7	7⅛
27⅛	10½	Scope Indust		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ — ⅛
17	13⅝	ScottyHl	.10g	6	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝
17	11	Scurry Rain		17	21⅝	22	21⅝	22 + ⅛
12⅝	8½	SeaLAirIt	.30	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
18½	8⅝	Sea Container		23	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛ — ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Sealectro Co		6	8⅝	9½	8⅝	9½ + ⅛
19	6⅛	Sears Ind	.44	8	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½ + ⅛
19½	9⅝	Season All		2	10	10	9⅝	9⅝ — ⅛
19⅝	10⅛	Sec Mtg	.19g	61	18⅛	18½	17⅝	18⅛ — ⅛
14⅝	6	Seemen Bros		20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
23½	10⅛	SelasCorp	.40	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14½ — ⅛
27⅝	11	Selig Lutz	.80	1	12	12	12	12
14⅛	7⅛	Sequoyah Ind		41	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Servo Corp		9	5	5	5	5
17½	8⅛	Seton Co	.45	2	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½ — ⅛
14⅛	5	Shear Sh	.36	1	6	6	6	6
10⅛	4½	Shattck Denn		18	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛ + ⅛
19⅝	9½	Sheff Wat	.50	3	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝
64	34⅝	Sherwod Med		7	54⅛	55	54⅛	55 +1⅛
7⅝	2½	Siboney Corp		349	2⅝	2	2⅝	2
19⅛	11⅝	Sierra P Ind		58	12	12⅛	12	12 + ⅛
25⅝	12	Sierracin Cp		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝ + ⅛
14⅛	9	SIFCO	.50b	1	10	10	10	10 — ⅛
33½	10⅛	Sigmaling	.50f	2	10	10	10	10 — ⅛
15⅛	5	Silicor Tran		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝ +½
9⅝	5⅝	SimcoShs	.20	2	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ — ⅛
21⅝	10	Simkins	.50	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝ — ½
29½	16⅝	Simplekin	.25	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝ — ⅛
35	21½	Simplex Wire		5	21⅛	21⅛	31	31 — ½
17½	8⅝	SitkinSmRfg		2	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝ + ⅛
37⅛	21⅛	SkaggDrg	.40	1	26	26	26	26
9	8⅝	Sky City Strs		3	9	9	8⅝	9
29⅝	19⅛	SlickCorp	.32	579	20⅝	22	20	21⅛ + ⅝
40	23⅝	Slick pfA	1.75	59	41⅝	44	40	43½ +2½
27	14	Textron wt		4	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼ + ¼
14⅝	6¼	TFI Co Inc		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
19⅛	11	ThorMkt	.60b	31	11½	12	11⅝	12 + ⅛
30¼	16⅝	ThrftImt A	1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛ — ½
8⅝	2¼	TMA Co		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ + ½
25	17⅝	Tokheim	.60	5	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅝ — ¼
52	16½	Tonka Cp	.40	24	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝ — ⅝
34⅛	12	Tool Resrch		10	15	15¼	15	15⅛ + ⅛
20¼	10⅝	TownCtry	.20	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ + ⅛
14⅛	4⅝	Tran Beacon		16	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
16	4⅝	Trans Cartb		47	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½ + ⅛
9⅝	4	Transair	.02g	13	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛ + ⅝
58⅝	17½	TransLux	.60	9	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18
23⅝	11⅝	Transogram		7	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14⅛ — ⅛
34⅛	10	TWA wt		28	10⅝	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛ +1
30	8⅝	TristMot	.38f	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ + ⅛
41½	16	TriangP	.15g	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛ — ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Tubos Mex		31	2 11-16	2⅝	2 9-16	2 9-16 —1-16
38½	13½	Tyco Labs		42	16	18½	15⅝	15⅞ — ⅛

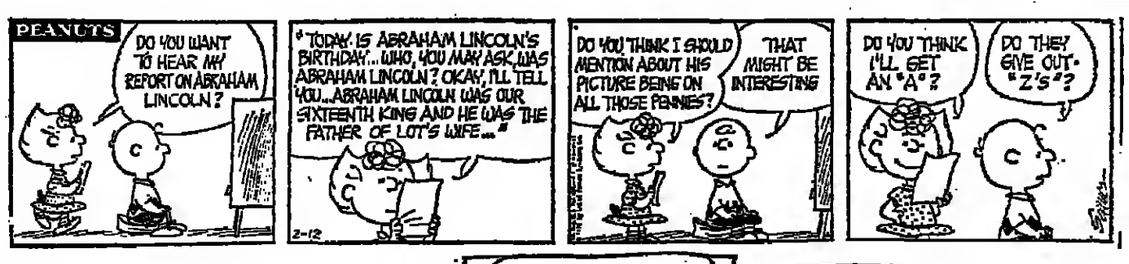
U-V

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10	7	Udlco Corp		2	7½	7½	7½	— ½
17⅝	6⅛	UIP Corp		12	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
44⅝	4⅝	Unexcelled		29	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½ — ⅛
19½	10	Un Fini II		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
23⅝	11	UnAircPd	.50	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝ + ⅛
9	3⅝	Unit Ash	.07g	28	4	4⅛	3 15-16	4⅛ +1-3-16
13⅛	6⅝	Unit Bd Cart		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6½ — ⅛
10½	2⅝	Unt Foods		67	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
14¼	5⅝	Un Natl Inv		28	5⅛	6	5⅛	5⅝ — ½
5⅛	2⅛	UnNatInv wt		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ — ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	UNIInv pf	.70	22	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛ — ½
29⅝	12⅝	UnPDye	.10e	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛ + ⅛
17	14⅛	Un Rerin	.15	11	15½	15¼	14½	14⅝ — ⅝
18½	7⅛	US Ceramic		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
32⅝	18⅛	US Filter		69	28⅝	31½	28⅝	31⅛ +2⅝
38	17⅝	US Home Dev		60	25⅝	27	25⅝	26⅝ +1⅝
28⅝	13⅛	US Leas	.28	29	15⅛	16½	15⅛	16⅛ +1⅛
40½	9	US Nat Rsrs		35	27½	29⅝	27⅛	29⅛ +2
25½	9	US Radm	.20f	16	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅛ — ⅛
26⅛	16⅝	USRlt In	1.20	39	18⅝	19½	18⅛	19½ — ⅝
22⅛	12	US Reductn		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝ + ⅛
19⅝	6	USRubR	.25e	5	9	9⅛	9	9⅛ + ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	US Smelt wt		10	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛ + ½
24½	13	Unitrode Cp		22	13½	14	13½	14 + ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Univ Cigar		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
37½	8	Un Cont	.07d	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ — ⅛
29⅝	14⅛	Univ Mar	.60	16	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝ — ½
53	23½	UrisBlde wt		1	25½	25½	23½	25½ — ¼
17⅝	13	UtahIdSu	.60	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛ — ⅛
29⅝	7⅝	Valley Mat		15	7½	7½	7⅝	7⅝
10⅝	5	Valuair	.07e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ + ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	Van Dorn		3	14½	14½	14½	14½ + ⅛
13½	3⅛	Vanguard Int		35	4⅝	4½	4½	4½ — ¼
29⅝	9⅝	Varo Inc		57	10⅛	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞ — ½
43⅝	19⅛	Veeco Instru		112	30⅝	32½	30⅝	31⅝ +1⅛
19⅝	16	Venice Ind		1	16	16	16	16
51½	16⅝	Ventron		16	19½	20⅛	19½	20 + ⅛
15⅝	8	Vesely Co		5	9½	9½	9½	9½
24⅝	14½	Veco Olshra		5	16½	16½	16⅝	16⅝
18	7⅛	VictLeN	.20b	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
35½	19⅝	Viewlex		31	22½	23	21⅛	22½ + ⅛
35⅛	15½	Vlcoa Inc		2176	12	13	12	12 — 2⅝
37	7	Visual Elecir		3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½ + ½
13	4⅝	Vocaline	.25	10	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅛ + ⅛
21⅛	20	Vogt Mfg	1a	2	25	25	25	25
26½	10⅛	VolMarch	.20	21	13	13½	12½	13½ + ½
32⅝	12⅝	VTR Inc		14	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14⅛ + ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	Vulc Corp	.20	1	7	7	7	7 — ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Vulc Inc	.30	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ + ⅛

W-Y-Z

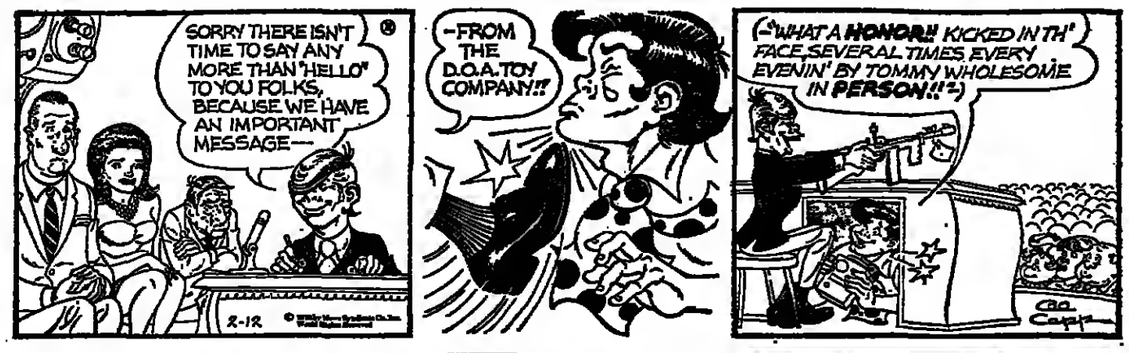
1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	10½	Wabash	.20	536	27⅛	29⅛	27	28⅝ +2
33	18⅝	Walbnut	.30	1	28½	28½	28½	28½ — ⅛
20	6⅛	WadelEq	.50f	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
32⅝	10	Waltham Ind		5	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞ + ⅛
51⅝	36⅝	Wang Labs		85	40½	42⅝	40	41⅝ +1⅝
17⅛	5⅛	Ward Fds	wt	61	5⅛

PEANUTS



B.C.

L'IL ABNER

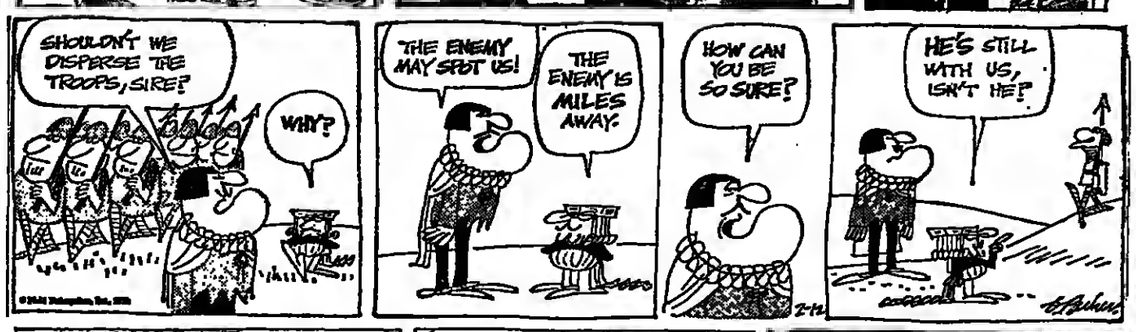


BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, North and South demonstrated the value of the Roman Two-Diamond bid, which has many adherents nowadays among the top players.

The opening bid of two diamonds showed a strong three-suited hand with at least 17 high-card points. North's first two bids were both artificial, asking South to describe his hand further.

Three hearts showed that South's short suit was the next ranking, in this case spades, and four diamonds showed that the distribution was 1-4-4-4 with more than a minimum. Three no-trump would have shown the same hand but a minimum and four clubs and four hearts would have shown a spade void, minimum and maximum.

North suggested five diamonds as a final contract, knowing that his spade strength was largely wasted, but South persevered to the slam on the strength of his good controls in aces and kings.

The contract was an excellent one and was not difficult to make. West led a trump, with the idea of cutting down South's ruffing possibilities, and East chose to hold up his ace. He could have taken the ace and led a second trump without affecting the results.

South won with the diamond eight, cashed the spade ace and led a club to the queen in dummy. He ruffed a low spade, thus establishing dummy's remaining low spade, and drove out the diamond ace.

When East won his trump trick he shifted to a heart, and South won with the ace. He drew the last trump and claimed the contract without needing the extra spade trick.

NORTH
♠ KQ873
♡ 762
◇ Q1076
♣ Q

WEST
♠ 9652
♡ KJ4
◇ 943
♣ 873

EAST
♠ J104
♡ Q105
◇ A5
♣ 109652

SOUTH (D)
♠ A
♡ A983
◇ KJ82
♣ AKJ4

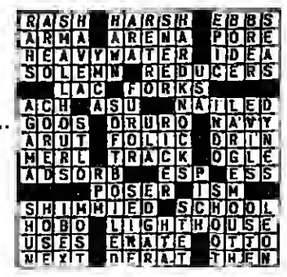
Both side were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ◇	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ◇	Pass	5 ◇	Pass
6 ◇	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZENOO

VALIT

MEEPID

COYPIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A _____ - _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HANDY ACRID CHROME EYEFUL

Answer: Language spoken by the psychiatrist's patient—"COUCH"

BOOKS

CHILDREN ARE CIVILIANS TOO

By Heinrich Böll. Translated from the German by Leila Vennewitz. McGraw-Hill 190 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Paul West

This is the second portion of Mr. West's review of "Children Are Civilians Too." Yesterday he noted that in this collection of 26 Böll stories, each seems complete, yet fills in a gap in one of the preceding ones, in sum giving the unsettling effect that though the war in which the characters are involved will end, the emotion cannot.

The first portion ended with this paragraph:

Speaking as a survivor, but also sometimes as one who perished, Böll's narrator functions throughout as a compound ghost who, only weeks after he wrote the Thermopylae inscription on the blackboard ("Stranger, bear word to the Spartans we..."), is carried into school again, wounded, back from his own "hot gates," and sees his handwriting still there. The only change is that he now has no arms, no right leg. He asks for milk and at once becomes one of the eight-week recruits who, in another story, wait for the weather to lift at an Odessa airfield and end up in town, bartering their personal effects for schnapps and roast pork on bread, maybe the last supper of all.

AND it is these innocents rendered even more naive by experience, whom Böll primes for his ceremonies of slaughter. Their minds on how the math master was always "tossing stupendous formulas onto the blackboard with something of a tightrope walker's absolute mastery," they conduct themselves like rejected extras from that baneful movie, "The Bridge," in which boys in their early teens find themselves defending a bridge in vain and getting in the way of the German retreat.

Such are Böll's children, civilians and nothing else; yet the book's title also implies that children are soldiers too, just as grownups are. It depends which word you emphasize; but, certainly, the entire book, through its sophisticated interplay of echoes and scattered cross-references, exposes the hokum in all role-playing and almost suggests that reality, so-called, amounts to nothing more than an established order we cannot change. Civilian or soldier, that is beside the point: What matters is that children grow up into men in whom the child never quite dies, and one of the most hideous things we know is an army of grown men in whom the child's gullibility and belligerence have been raised to their highest powers by demagogues in whom infantilism has become bestial.

These are some of the thoughts Böll provokes in the head while the stomach recoils from horrors—green canvas of the stretcher seen through the hole in a man's belly; teeth-scavengers among the corpses at the front at night; the yellow-white flow of brains from a head that only a second before was conversing—and these things undergo no mitigation from the presence in the stories of such lyrical moments as buttermilk twists munched in a Russian snowstorm, love between trains, a bottle of good cognac in the front lines, a train pulling in on time, "cheerfully puffing steam between tall heads of corn and pungent tomato plants." In fact, Böll confronts us with a far from out-of-date military dispossession, a vacancy: "This life, I thought," says one young soldier, "is not my life. I have to behave as if this were my life, but I'm no good at it . . ." The sky hovers overhead "like a soundless dirigible . . . about to crash." Wars end, we may conclude, only that others might get under way.

Böll is not a cheering writer. His youths are cannon fodder, his heroes howl; and his survivors decamp to Sweden, where there are no ruins, or live hand-to-mouth in squalid trauma—having knives flung at them in circuses, counting people who cross a bridge, rolling salivated butts into a Frankenstein cigarette. One man is convicted in Orwellian Big Brothers of showing "happy face" on the anniversary of the Leader's death, while another, having sunk all into candles, finds no one needs them after all and lights his entire caseful of samples decorously lighted in the church.

Böll's image of civilization is a streetcar going too fast, off which to stay is to lose prestige and off which to jump is ambiguous (cowardice or recklessness, he's not sure which), "at the back of our minds," he writes, "we meant to leave our baggage on the streetcar, to go to the Lost and Found auction." But off as soon as we reached the terminus; but the terminus did not come, the fare went up and up, the streetcar went faster and faster, the inspectors more and more skeptical, "we are a highly suspect lot." Not any rough beast slouching toward *Bethlehem* to be born, as in Yeats's poem "The Second Coming," Böll has no intuition but he has rough beasts aplenty of whom he can make nothing at all: "I don't know what's wrong with us. Maybe some professor will find out one day and write an article about it." Meantime, the Green Berets hang Viet Cong ears on their belts.

The translation is uneven in tional and, for the most part, unexceptionable: Some of Vennewitz's English clichés—"ominously quiet" and "an icy hand gripped my heart"—are merely childish; in the context of these stories they are dead right uncivil.

Paul West is a reviewer for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

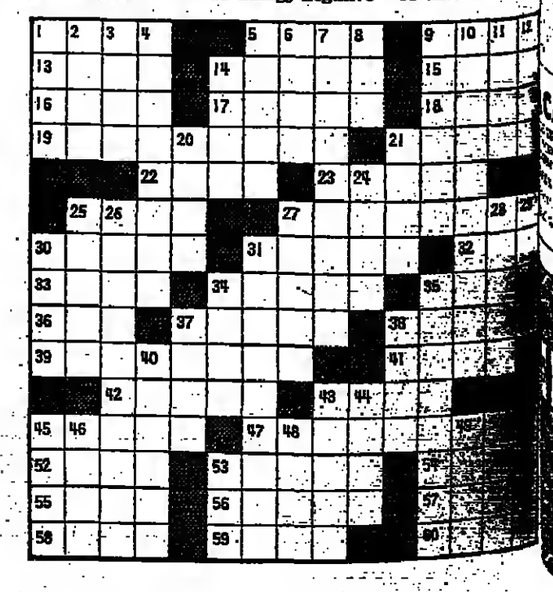
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Char-à——
5 Call's partner
9 Capone feature
13 Finished
14 Spanish tower
15 Met specialty
16 Fluid: Prefix
17 Charged atom
18 Custom
19 Good-Friday cakes
21 Body afflictions
22 Backtalk
23 Blackthorns
25 Kind of test
27 Rapt
30 Swiss city
31 Lamps
32 Britain's West Point: Abbr.
33 Eager
34 Certain haircuts, informally
35 Check
36 Encore!
37 Biblical words
38 Perceives
39 Lamb, for one
41 Singer Nelson
42 Sloping roofs, for short
43 Not fem.
45 Bowling term
47 Bridge maneuver
52 Southern tree
53 Songs
54 —— podrida
55 Behold: Lat.
56 Union member
57 Agitated state
58 Words of disgust
59 Odor: Prefix
60 Glut

DOWN

1 Pear
2 Affirm
3 Fat detective of fiction
4 Trip to Europe
5 Christmas hope, for some
6 Colleen's place
7 Old-time weapons
8 Knowledge
9 Timber beetle
10 Hybridize
11 Slangy negative
12 Charlie Brown expletive
14 Singles out
20 Marquis de ——
21 Bills' cousin
24 W. W. II vessels
25 Protection
26 Grouch
27 Alaskan
28 Brontë
29 Cupid and Dalí
30 Ruth
31 Saws
34 Voucher
35 World group
37 Northumberland river
38 Heraldic bar
40 High abodes
43 "Ich Dien," for one
44 African fox
45 —— on it!
46 1/6 of an inch
48 Enlarge a bore
49 Radius's companion
50 Dart
51 Lot
53 Medal: Abbr.



هكذا من الأصل

Miss Proell 3d; U.S. Disappoints

Miss Zryd of Switzerland Edges Isabelle Mir in Downhill

By Mike Katz

VAL GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 11.—Annerösli Zryd, given a last chance to be named to the Swiss team just 12 days ago, today became the women's downhill world champion.

The 20-year-old Miss Zryd, unimpressive since suffering a back injury at Grenoble in 1968 and reinjuring herself last summer while doing gymnastics, was told that Switzerland would name no women's team for the World Alpine skiing championships unless she finished in the first ten in the downhill at Garmisch, West Germany.

Miss Zryd finished ninth there. Switzerland named her to the team and sent along Edith Sprecher so the future champion would not lack female companionship. The au pair girl, incidentally, finished a creditable 12th today.

Miss Zryd was timed in 1 minute 58.34 seconds for the 2,750-meter course carved out of the mountains for this tournament. She won by a half-second over Isabelle Mir of France, who came down the slopes after Miss Zryd, turned around, looked at her time and slammed her poles in disgust.

Favorites Fall

Anne-Marie Proell of Austria won the bronze medal with a time of 2:00.43.

Three of the favorites fell on the course, which became tricky during a light snowfall. Wiltrud Drexel of Austria and Françoise Macchi of France both fell at the S-turn on the course. Judy Nagel of the United States fell at another and was shaken up, not seriously, but enough for her not to remember what happen[illegible].

Dennis [illegible] the U.S. women's team coach, [illegible] Miss Nagel would be all right. "It's similar to a football player coming into the locker room and not remembering his locker combination," he said.

Miss Nagel's fall eliminated her from the combined, where she was one of the favorites.

After the Fall

"She said that's what she thought about when she was falling," Agee reported.

Marilyn Cochran, who said she was not thinking about the combined—"I'm going for every event,"—finished ninth and was disappointed.

Her sister Barbara was 21st and was not disappointed.

"I know I'm not good enough for the downhill," she said, "I just wanted to do well enough for me for the combined. I think I should have done better, but then you always think that."

The other American starter, Karen Budge, finished 16th. She is a downhill specialist and will be replaced by Kiki Cutter for the special slalom, the next event, which will be held Friday.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Anneroesli Zryd, Switz.	1:50.34
2. Isabelle Mir, France	1:58.84
3. Anoemarie Proell, Austria	2:00.43
4. Jody Crawford, Canada	2:00.68
5. Ingrid Gfoellner, Austria	2:01.06
6. Florence Steurer, France	2:01.25
7. Margret Hafen, West Ger.	2:01.34
8. Michele Jarot, France	2:02.17
9. Marilyn Cochran, U.S.	2:02.47
16. Karianne Christiansen, Nor.	2:02.60
16. Karen Budge, U.S.	2:03.84
21. Barbara Cochran, U.S.	2:04.71

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

	Pts.
1. Michelle Jaoot, France	154
2. Françoise Macchi, France	143
3. Florence Steurer, France	116
4. Jody Nagel, U.S.	104
5. Ingrid Lafforgue, France	98
6. Barbara Cochran, U.S.	95
6. Isabelle Mir, France	95
8. Annemarie Proell, Austria	85
8. Betsy Clifford, Canada	70
10. Berni Rauter, Austria	67

United Press International.

HAVING A BAWL—Isabelle Mir of France cries in the team bus after her second-place finish in the downhill. Winner Anneroesli Zryd of Switzerland just winks.

AP.

Owners Stalemated In AL-Seattle Talks

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (UPI).—American League owners met again today in efforts to find a way to keep the Pilots in Seattle.

The owners reconvened 1 1/2 hours before a joint major league meeting scheduled to open this morning. They had failed in nine votes taken during a special meeting last night to come up with a settlement.

The situation was obviously very tight. League President Joe Cronin would not make a statement following the late-night meeting and he brushed reporters aside as he headed for his hotel suite to begin individual meetings with interested groups.

His earlier optimism that the situation could be resolved before the joint major league meeting had dimmed. But it was clear the league wanted the Pilots to stay in Seattle.

Cronin did confirm that one of the possible solutions suggested was a system whereby the league would become trustee of the franchise and operate the Pilots in Seattle in 1970 while looking for a buyer. He had said earlier "The American League is leaning over backwards to keep baseball in Seattle. But there are many, many problems."

A Seattle-based group, headed by hotel operator Edward Carlson, said it had sufficient funds to meet the $9.5 million price tag put on the Pilots, but certain nonprofit backers and limited partners in the Carlson financial scheme raised questions among the owners, who did not bring a vote of approval. They appeared to doubt the long range financial responsibility of such an aggregate of backers.

Roseboro, Juan Settle

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (AP).—A 4 1/2-year-old $110,000 battery suit filed by the former Los Angeles Dodgers' catcher John Roseboro against the San Francisco Giants' pitcher Juan Marichal was settled for a reported $7,500.

Roseboro, now with the Minnesota Twins, contended in the suit that in a game at Candlestick Park in San Francisco on Aug. 22, 1965, Marichal, the batter, struck him on the head with a bat. Marichal said that Roseboro had provoked him by throwing the ball to close to his ear when returning it to Sandy Koufax.

NBA-ABA Secret Merger Pact Feared by Los Angeles Stars' GM

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11.—Jim Hardy, general manager of the ABA's Los Angeles Stars, said yesterday he thinks a secret merger has been set with the National Basketball Association and will be announced shortly. It will probably exclude 6 of the 11 current ABA franchises, including Washington and Los Angeles.

"If a merger weren't set, the NBA owners would never risk diluting their product at this time," said Hardy. He feels Indiana, Denver, Kentucky, Carolina and Dallas of the ABA will be invited into the NBA.

Hardy said the NBA's decision to expand immediately to four more cities—Houston, Portland, Cleveland, Buffalo—was the signal a merger was set. He thinks it will be announced before next month's player draft.

"The league office has been strangely silent the last two weeks," Hardy said. "I'm suddenly on the outside and I think we're walking the plank."

Iowa, Purdue, Ohio St. Win; North Texas St. Tops Drake

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—Iowa, Ohio State and Purdue's Rick Mount displayed their particular brand of basketball firepower last night but the Drake Bulldogs came out second best in a Texas shootout.

Iowa's 14th-ranked Hawkeyes shot better than 50 percent for the ninth consecutive game and made it seven straight in the Big Ten race with a school scoring record 119-100 victory over Wisconsin. John Johnson and Chad Calabria had 29 points apiece for the winners.

Runner-up Purdue remained 1 1/2 games back, beating Indiana 98-80 as Mount hit on 16 of 28 shots for 41 points and a school career mark of 2,093 points Dave Schellhase held the old record of 2,074.

Ohio State's Buckeyes hit their first 11 shots and finished with a .685 average on 37 of 54—second best in league history—in an 89-66 rout of Michigan State. The Buckeyes stayed alive in the race, 2 1/2 games out.

But Drake's Missouri Valley Conference bubble finally burst. The 11th-ranked Bulldogs went three minutes of the second overtime period without scoring and lost to North Texas State, 83-71. Coupled with Louisville's 91-84 triumph over Wichita State, the setback left Drake and Louisville tied for the MVC lead.

Elsewhere, ninth-ranked Florida State, only team in the Associated Press top ten to see action, crushed Florida Southern, 98-74, while Austin Carr led No. 16 Notre Dame past St. John's, N.Y., 90-76.

Southwest Conference

Rice tied for first in the Southwest Conference by edging Southern Methodist, 66-63, while Texas Christian bowed to Texas Tech, 75-60. Baylor blew a chance to make it a three-way tie by losing to Arkansas, 76-75. The Bears and Texas Tech are one game behind.

Florida State (19-2), which is on NCAA probation and isn't going anywhere except in the polls, got 21 points from 6-foot-10 Dave Cowens and 23 from 6-7 Willie Williams.

Notre Dame's Carr, who wound up with 33 points, hit five straight baskets late in the first half to help the Irish build a 30-point lead over St. John's. Joe Depre was high for the Redmen with 25.

Louisville trailed Wichita State by six at the half but rallied behind Mike Grosso, who scored 24 points, and Mike Lawhon, who sank ten straight free throws in the second half. Ron Harris had 29 for the Shockers.

Calvin Murphy, held to three points in the half by Fairfield's tough zone defense, hit for 19 after the intermission and paced Niagara to a 71-65 victory. Army's top-rated defense yielded only two field goals in the first half in beating the Coast Guard, 85-34.

Santana Defeats Smith in Indoor Tennis Final

HAWTHORNE, N.J., Feb. 11 (NYT).—With everything to his liking—the slow surface, the fast scoring and the $2,500 first prize—Manuel Santana of Spain defeated Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., 6-3, 6-2, last night in the final of the Schaefer-Jaycee indoor tennis classic.

Santana didn't lose a set in the two-day round-robin that was played on Uniturf under VASS scoring rules.

Third place went to Ilie Nastase of Romania, who defeated Arthur Ashe of Richmond, Va., 8-7. Ashe beat Tom Koch of Brazil earlier in the day.

Smith, the No. 1-ranked American, had also swept into the final round undefeated with victories over Cliff Richey, Clark Graebner and Nastase.

The Spaniard, playing Smith for the first time, said he used "spin and lob and keep him back where he is unfamiliar. Otherwise, his net game would kill me."

Vanderbilt Invitational

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Rosemary Casals of San Francisco and Virginia Wade of England reached the semi-finals last night of the $5,000 Vanderbilt ladies invitational.

Miss Casals defeated Peaches Barkowicz of Hamtramck, Mich., 8-6, 6-1, and Miss Wade outlasted Mrs. Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., 4-6, 6-2, 9-7.

The Scoreboard

AUTO RACING—At Daytona Beach, Florida, Bill Scott drove his Zing Special to a narrow victory over an international field of formula Vees in the 200-mile Brundage Memorial Trophy race at Daytona International Speedway. Scott, who won the world formula Vee driving title last year, received $5,150 for his first victory of the season.

Russell Watches As New Celtics Lose to Phoenix

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP).—Bill Russell appeared in Boston Garden last night for the first time since retiring last August as player-coach of the National Basketball Association champs—and suffered through the Celtics' 122-117 loss to the Phoenix Suns.

Connie Hawkins poured in 35 points as Phoenix dealt Boston's playoff hopes a staggering setback. The loss kept them five games behind fourth-place Philadelphia.

The Celtics, who had won three in a row, trailed by as many as nine points in the third period. They closed to within two late in the final session before a string of free throws by Paul Silas and rookie Neal Walk and a field goal by Hawkins put it out of reach.

Russell watched the game from the stands with Celts general manager Red Auerbach and received a standing ovation when the fans spotted him.

Bucks 139, 76ers 131

Torrid second-half shooting by Jon McGlocklin, who finished with 30 points, and Greg Smith, who wound up with 25, complemented Lew Alcindor's 36 and carried Milwaukee past Philadelphia 139-131. McGlocklin scored 24 and Smith 22 after intermission. In the third quarter McGlocklin was six for six from the floor.

Royals 117, Pistons 115

Cincinnati, which had lost all five of its February starts in the absence of ailing Oscar Robertson, overtook Detroit, 117-115, as Tom Van Arsdale scored the Royals' last five points. He tied it at 115 with a free throw seconds before hitting the winning basket from the corner.

Warriors 113, Hawks 104

Jerry Lucas scored 22 points, grabbed 26 rebounds and San Francisco shot 50.5 percent from the field in defeating Atlanta, 113-104.

Bullets 111, Lakers 106

Earl Monroe bunched 19 of his 27 points in a second-half Baltimore comeback that downed Los Angeles, 111-106, and ruined the Lakers' chance to pick up ground on Atlanta. The second-place Lakers trail the Hawks by 1 1/2 games in the West. The Bullets erased a 13-point half-time deficit.

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	40	12	.803	—
Milwaukee	42	19	.689	7
Baltimore	33	23	.633	11
Philadelphia	31	30	.508	18
Boston	25	34	.424	23
Cincinnati	27	37	.422	23 1/2
Detroit	23	39	.371	26 1/2

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	35	28	.556	—
Los Angeles	32	26	.533	1 1/2
Phoenix	29	33	.468	5 1/2
San Francisco	26	34	.433	7 1/2
Chicago	27	36	.429	8
Seattle	24	37	.393	10
San Diego	19	37	.333	12 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Milwaukee 139 (Alcindor 36, McGlocklin 30), Philadelphia 131 (Greer 28, Cunningham 28).

Cincinnati 117 (Dierking 30, Van Arsdale 26), Detroit 115 (Walker 26, Sing 22).

Phoenix 122 (Hawkins 35, Goodrich 22), Boston 117 (Nelson 24, White 21).

Baltimore 111 (Monroe 27, Marin 25, Lougherty 25), Los Angeles 106 (West 29, Saylor 26).

San Francisco 113 (Lucas 22, Lee 19), Atlanta 113 (Caldwell 20, Bellamy 18).

Frazier Trains, Ellis Loafs and Ali Sounds Off

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—In the last five days, Joe Frazier has sparred 20 busy, sometimes brutal rounds. In the same span, Jimmy Ellis has sparred two casual rounds.

The discrepancy in sparring has onlookers wondering about the preparedness of the gladiators for Monday's heavyweight title showdown at Madison Square Garden. Is Frazier working too hard, or must he toil continually in order to attain proper condition? Is Ellis being too casual, or has he reached his peak too soon?

Frazier went four rounds yesterday, two each with Billy (Moleman) Williams and Ray Anderson, his speediest sparring partners. He had been unimpressive on Monday in five rounds with the heavier Ken Norton and Charlie Polite, but against the swifter opponents, he again failed to punish his foes despite his aggressive style.

When the champion of six states, including New York, returned to his dressing room, he hopped onto the big maroon scale.

"Two hundred and five and a half right on target," proclaimed Yancey Durham, his manager and trainer. "I don't know if Joe will box tomorrow. Maybe he will and maybe he won't."

Ready Right Now

"I feel ready," Frazier said. "It wouldn't make a difference to me if the fight was tomorrow. I'm ready for it now."

In a nearby dressing room at the Garden, Ellis was putting on his white T-shirt and black tights. He would not spar, but he would shadow-box and hit the heavy bag and do calisthenics. The ban on sparring had been decreed by his manager, Angelo Dundee.

Dundee's fighter, of course, had been trained to a peak nearly eight weeks ago for a bout with Gregorio Peralta in Buenos Aires; but it had been cancelled abruptly.

"Jimmy was ready then," Dundee explained, "and when he went back into training in Florida on Jan. 5, he was already in good shape."

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—The voice wasn't as enthusiastic as it once was, but it sounded as positive as ever.

"I got Jimmy Ellis to win the fight," Cassius Clay, also known as Muhammad Ali, was saying on the telephone from his Philadelphia home. "I think he'll knock out Joe Frazier early, anytime from the first round through the eighth. Frazier will never knock out Ellis, maybe he'll stop him on cuts but he won't knock him out."

"Anybody who keeps Frazier in the middle of the ring, who will jab and move, will beat him," Clay continued. "As long as Ellis stays off the ropes, as long as he sticks and moves, Frazier won't have a chance. But if he gets trapped on the ropes, Frazier can wear him down, like he usually out-staminas everybody.

"Ellis has to keep his left jab out, pop-pop, the same way I would've beaten him. For me, Frazier would've been easy. He's slow and flat-footed, and Ellis has got a little of me in him. If he keeps moving for 15 rounds, he'll win.

"Frazier's not a scientific fighter. He has no skills—no jab, no hook off the jab, no right cross, no footwork, no timing. He's so ignorant of boxing, so easy to fool. I'm 30 pounds overweight and three years out of training, and I could whip Frazier tomorrow because I could fool him for 15 rounds.

Frazier 4-1

"Ellis got a reach. Ellis is one of the prettiest boxers around. He's just as fast as me. When he was my sparring partner, he gave me all the hell I wanted."

Clay laughed at the Broadway odds that have labeled Frazier as a 4-to-1 favorite.

"I was 8 to 1 against Sonny Liston when I won the title," he said.

Forget Shadow Boxing, Don Fullmer Warns Bogs

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Don Fullmer of West Jordan, Utah, thinks Tom Bogs of Denmark made a big mistake by agreeing to meet him in a middleweight non-title ten-round bout tomorrow night.

Bogs, 25, European champion unbeaten in 52 contests, was at ringside when world champion Nino Benvenuti of Italy decisioned Fullmer in San Remo 13 months ago. He did not rate the American too much of a threat.

"But Bogs only saw a mere shadow of my former self," said Fullmer, blaming a prefight case of the flu which left him weak.

"The bout only proved that Benvenuti is better than half a Fullmer. I'll say I reached the peak of my form now, and the Dane should never have dragged me over here," said the Utah fighter.

Bogs, never knocked out in his pro career, will rely on his classic left-jabbing style against the 30-year-old Fullmer, a brawler who likes to carry the fight to his opponent. Victory could mean a crack at Benvenuti's crown.

According to Dundee, his World Boxing Association champion was at peak form midway through last week. Now he is resting Ellis so that he will regain that peak for Monday's scheduled 15-round bout.

"All right, Jimmy," said Dundee, winking at his champion, "let's do the least important thing, let's train."

Durham Objects to Referee

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Yank Durham, Joe Frazier's trainer-adviser, said that he will ask the New York State athletic commissioner to eliminate Harold Valan from consideration as the referee in Frazier's heavyweight title bout with Jimmy Ellis next Monday.

"If it wasn't for Valan, we would be fighting Floyd Patterson," Durham said, referring to the fact that Valan was the referee and sole judge in Ellis's victory over Patterson in Sweden. "I didn't like the decision or the way Valan handled the fight. If Valan walks into the ring on the night of the fight, Joe will walk out."

Managers have the right under New York State Commission boxing rules to ask that a referee be eliminated from consideration for a bout.

Ramos Reinstated, Will Defend Crown

SACRAMENTO, Calif, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Suspended world lightweight champion Mando Ramos, arrested in November on marijuana and drunk driving charges, had his boxing license reinstated by the California Athletic Commission. Ramos is scheduled to defend his title March 3 against No. 1 contender Ismael Laguna of Panama in the Los Angeles Sports Arena.

On Dec. 30, Ramos pleaded guilty to reckless driving and paid a $120 fine.

Daytona 500 Pole To Yarborough

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 11 (UPI).—Cale Yarborough, whose right shoulder was broken in a racing wreck two months ago, broke the Daytona Speedway record with a speed of 194.015 miles an hour Sunday to gain the pole position for the $198,500 Daytona 500 stock car race on Feb. 22.

Roaring down the long backstretch at more than 225 mph in his 1969 Mercury Cyclone, the Timmonsville, S. C., driver erased the previous qualifying record of 190.706 that he set before the Firecracker 400 here last summer. Buddy Baker of Charlotte, N. C., ran the second fastest qualifying lap at 193.624 mph in his 1970 Dodge Charger.

Granatelli Hits the Grand Prix Trail

By John S. Radosta

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT).—Andy Granatelli is going racing on the international grand prix circuit, a whole new world for the former mechanic who learned his trade as an urchin on the streets of Chicago.

This kind of venture is comparatively rare among American investors, but it will be a natural progression for the chubby entrepreneur who has plastered STP labels all over America. Last May, after Granatelli had been trying for 23 years, one of his cars won the Indianapolis 500. His driver, Mario Andretti, went on to win the driving championship of the United States Auto Club.

Three Formula One cars built by March Engineering, Ltd., of England will represent Granatelli in the grand prix series of 13 races in South Africa, Europe and North America.

Oil Treatment Special

One will be driven by Andretti. That car will be owned and crewed by Granatelli's company, the STP Corporation, and will be named the STP Oil Treatment Special.

The other two cars will be named STP-March. Their drivers will be Jo Siffert of Switzerland and Chris Amon, a New Zealander living in Italy.

Andretti will continue racing on the championship trail of the United States Auto Club, fitting in grand prix dates where he can. For the time being his schedule includes six grands prix—South Africa on March 7 (he is on his way there now for a testing program), Spain on April 19, Monaco on May 10, Canada on Sept. 19, United States on Oct. 4, and Mexico on Oct. 25.

At some point this summer he may need to make a choice: If he is going well in the grand prix, with a good chance of winning the world driving championship, Andretti presumably may give up some USAC races in order to drive in more events on the 18-race grand prix schedule. Otherwise he would stay in USAC competition, where the money is bigger anyway.

Leaves Lotus

Andretti has run a few grand prix races for Colin Chapman's Lotus team of England. It has been understood since last fall that he would go grand prix for Granatelli, but the logistics have taken a long time to work out.

Siffert and Amon, both of whom have considerable grand prix experience, are rated as formidable contenders for the world driving championship.

All three of the March cars will be fitted with 3-liter Ford-Cosworth engines, the dominant power plant in grand prix racing. Ford power will also be mounted on the four German-built cars that Granatelli and Andretti will campaign in USAC racing.

The March cars will be designed by one of the best talents in the industry—Robin Herd, director of March Engineering. Herd is responsible for the basic concept of the McLaren Group 7 sports-racing cars that have obliterated the opposition in the Canadian-American Challenge Cup series for three seasons.

Wood Wins Title, Heads U.S. Figure Skating Squad

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 10.—World champion Tim Wood of Colorado Springs heads a well-balanced U.S. figure skating team for the world championships in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, March 2-8.

The team members were selected at the U.S. Figure Skating Championships at the Tulsa Assembly Center.

Wood won his third straight U.S. title while favoring a sore ankle. John Misha Petkevich of Great Falls, Mont., was second.

In the women's event, Janet Lynn of Rockford, Ill., scored her second straight national triumph. She was fifth in the world championships last year. Julie Lynn Holmes of Littleton, Col., was second.

ABA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Indiana	41	13	.774	—
Kentucky	36	22	.577	16 1/2
Carolina	34	28	.462	18 1/2
New York	26	32	.448	17 1/2
Pittsburgh	19	33	.365	21 1/2
Miami	14	40	.259	27 1/2

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New Orleans	30	22	.577	—
Denver	30	25	.545	1 1/2
Dallas	26	25	.520	2 1/2
Washington	27	26	.509	2 1/2
Los Angeles	24	28	.426	6

Tuesday's Results

Washington 127 (Barry 36, Harge 22, Taylor 22), Los Angeles 123 (Raymond 30, Warren 26).

New Orleans 97 (J. Jones 22, Franz 21), Carolina 84 (Verga 24, Mahaley 13, Miller 10).

Dallas 151 (Boone 35, Powell 27), Miami 123 (Freeman 32, Jones 31, Cannon 21).

Fighting Penguins Hit by NHL Fines

MONTREAL, Feb. 11 (UPI).—President Clarence Campbell of the National Hockey League fined the Pittsburgh Penguins and 18 team players for leaving the bench to join a fight on the ice in a game Jan. 31 against the St. Louis Blues.

The club was fined $1,000, goalie Al Smith $300 and 12 other players $100 apiece. Bob Plager of the Blues also drew a $100 fine. Campbell said the stiff fine against the club was levied because Pittsburgh players "seemed to have had club approval" in leaving their bench. Smith was hit with a larger fine because he left his goal crease to take part—the fifth time this season he has done so.

Tuesday's College Basketball

EAST

Masss. 83, Holy Cross 66.
American Int: 116, Federal City 76.
Boston St. 83, Southern Conn. 80.
Lafayette 78, Delaware 66.
Del. Valley 78, Scranton 72 (2 ot).
Iona 98, Pace 63.
NYU 89, Lehigh 72.
Army 85, Coast Guard 34.
Colgate 97, St. Lawrence 94.
Thiel 102, Bethany 75.
Queens (N.Y.) 91, Lehman 66.
Buffalo St. 42, Fredonia St. 40.
Niagara 71, Fairfield 65.

SOUTH

Fla. St. 98, Fla. Southern 74.
Augusta Coll. 107, Tampa 79.
VMI 74, William&Mary 69.
Geo. Wash. 98, Richmond 86.
FDU (Madison) 66, Catholic U. 65.
Chattanooga 65, Austin Peay 62.

MIDWEST

Notre Dame 90, St. John's (N.Y.) 76.
Purdue 98, Indiana 80.
Iowa 119, Wisconsin 100.
Ohio St. 89, Mich. St. 66.
West. Mich. 94, Loyola (Chic.) 93.
Dayton 64, St. Louis 61.
Louisville 91, Wichita St. 84.
Evansville 78, Michigan 73.
Franklin 89, Manchester 79.
Hiram 70, John Carroll 67 (ot).
W.S. (Mil.) 85, Chicago Circle 70.
Northern Iowa 83, Central Mo. 74.
Midland 72, Neb. Concordia 70.
Lewis 81, Ill. Concordi 54.
Wittenberg 101, Eastern Mich. 80.
Tri-St. 88, Marian 77.
Westminster Mo. 98, Evangel 74.
Friends 72, Southwest Kan. 64.
Boise St. 108, Coll. of Idaho 78.
Baldwin-Wallace 94, Denison 64.

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 76, Baylor 75.
Rice 66, SMU 63.
Tex. A&M 79, Texas 75.
Tex. Tech 75, TCU 60.
West Tex. 77, Houston Bapt. 67.
No. Tex. St. 93, Drake 81 (2 ot).

FAR WEST

Seattle 99, Portland 77
Colorado 75, Nebraska 59.
Cent. Wash. 63, Seattle Pac. 55.
Willamette 85, Lewis & Clark 60.
South. Ore. 72, Ore. Tech. 59.
UC (Santa Barbara) 121, Westmont 85.
San Diego St. 112, Fullerton 66.
UC Irvine 94, UC (San Diego) 89.

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هكذا من الأصل

Art Buchwald

Degrees in Transport

WASHINGTON.—Mass transportation is definitely ona of the major problems of the next decade. The ideal solution would be faster, cleaner and safer transportation for everyone. But since this is impossible, other solutions must be found to make commutiog worthwhile.

Buchwald

Mr. Irwin Feifer, who specializes in manpower problems, has come up with an ides which certainly deserves consideration. Mr. Feifer says that as a commuter on the Long Island Rail Road he has been able to give hours of time to studying the transportation nightmare of the '70s.

On the basis of his own experieoce he has applied a systems-analysis approach to commuting which, when boiled down to layman's language, can be put this way: "How can time now used to look at your watch be otherwise employed coostructively and productively to further the welfare of ths country?"

The Feifer Solution is to incorporate all railroads as universities and allow commuters to take courses for bona fide college or graduate credits.

While the Long Island and Penn Central trains made their way slowly toward their destinations, each car would become a classroom where commuters could do their lessons, listen to guest lectures by experts who are stuck on the trains, and be graded by the conductors who punch their tickets.

A delay would no longer mean an inconvenience, but would actually be credited to the studeot as an hour or two hours of classroom work.

In order not to confuse the courses, each car would specialize in a different field of study and would be so marked oo the outside. When buying your ticket at the gate you would specify what subject you would like to take for the month and the agent would issue you books at the same time he sold you a ticket.

* * *

The Feifer plan is not without incentives and subsidies. One of the major provisions of ths plan is to get a grant from the federal office of education which would be used as an inducement for commuters to take the courses.

Each month a true-or-false test would be given by the conductor. Those who received 90 or over would be granted a $5.50 reduction on their commuter tickets for the following months. Those scoring 80 or above would get a $3.25 reduction, and those who passed with a 65 would not be given a money reduction, but would be assured a seat on the train for the next four weeks.

The Feifer plan is not necessarily aimed just at people who take railroads (a subway educational plan where people can study while being delayed in tunnels is now being worked out), but could also be applied to people driving to work in the morning.

* * *

Those signing up for credits would listen to lectures on the radio in the morning and evening rush hours and do their book studying at traffic bottlenecks and red lights.

The driver students would hand in their tests at toll booths and the toll collectors would grade them as they made change.

Most people would not mind traffic delay, as it would give them more time to get their homework done.

The Feifer plao would provide for graduation exercises every six months. In the case of the railroads, the ceremonies would be held at the railroad stations, with the secretary of transportation handing out the diplomas.

Automobile college graduates would receive their diplomas from the license bureau, and each license plate would indicate how many degrees the driver possessed.

The plan, if put into effect, would make Americans the most educated people in the world. It would also turn train delays and traffic jams into a profit. But more important, with everyone going to school, the generation gap could become a thing of the past.

Hollywood Plans To Cut Cost of Making Movies

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (AP).—In a move to restore Hollywood as the "movie capital of the world," labor and management joined yesterday in announcing major concessions aimed at cutting film productioo costs.

The developmeot was made public at a news conference called by Mayor Sam Yorty. Present were actor Charltoo Heston, president of the Screen Actors Guild, and Charles Boreo of the Motion Picture Producers Associatioo.

Mr. Heston said contract modifications would do away with what he called costly feather-bedding practices. Other chaoges, he said, "mean nothing to the laymao" but would mean a great deal to producers.

The actor said the proposed chaoges, subject to a referendum vote by Guild membership, were expected to receive favorable action and would go into effect at once.

Mrs. Pompidou, First Lady Without Politics

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Georges Pompidou will talk about anything—except politics.

France's first lady was not being cagey, "but honestly," she said. "I'm not interested... I don't have *l'esprit politique*, which is just as well." Nor could she influence her husband. "He wouldn't listen to me."

At the Elysée Palace it doesn't take long to see that there are two sides to presidential living. Downstairs, the noble, imposing, heavily gilt and hush-hush salons. Upstairs, the cheerful, relaxed and friendly world of Claude Pompidou. In the seven months that her husband has been in office, she has had time to do a thorough and very personal re-decorating job.

You change gear as sooo as you enter a long, vibrant red hall with stark, gray Hartungs on the walls. The Pompidous have only four rooms that they can call their own. The salon, which is now finished, is a handsome blend of Louis XV and Louis XVI. The four windows are draped with green silk. The rug is Savonnerie and all the furniture is, as would be, period best. But the paintings give the room a big lift. They're all strikingly modern.

There's a Giacometti, two Poliakoffs and a Max Ernst over a welcoming, brown velvet settee. Two huge azaleas sit oo the coffee tables, and there are green plants everywhere, including the bathroom. As Mrs. Pompidou explains: "I have an immense need for nature." On the mantelpiece is an unframed, color picture of the Pompidous' grandson—Thomas, 2 mouths old and chubby.

Thinking Aloud

A tall, well-built blonde, Mrs. Pompidou looks her best dressed as she was the other day for the first newspaper interview she has granted since becoming France's first lady. She was wearing a simple white sweater and skirt. She's oot a fussy person and that goes for everything. It's not hard to see why she could never be in politics. Direct, to the point of being blunt, she has an artless, straightforward and rapid way of talking. Regardless of the subject, she speaks out and sometimes even thinks aloud.

Her office is still a shambles. It's going to be a combination dining room with a modern, white Knoll table. "We already dine here wheo we're by ourselves," she says. "It's much too solemn downstairs. Eventually, I'll have friends and family eating up here too."

How does it feel to be France's first lady? She muses over that one. "I never think about it really. Being first, secood or third—that has no meaning to me."

What does she like best about it? Now, she warms np. "I'll tell you," she says. "I love the impression that I can do things that I couldn't do otherwise. For instance, I'm very anxious to develop volunteer hospital aid, as you have in the United States. It's an idea I've had for a long time (her son is a doctor) but I didn't know how to go about it."

Mrs. Pompidou says that what she misses most is "a certain form of independence. Not that I'd do anything with it. But you know, that feeling of 'Tiens, I'd like to go to the movies today'." She stops, smiles. "It's a little annoying," she says, "but it's not dramatic."

When people recognize her in the streets and say "*Bonjour, Madame*," "I get quite intimidated," she says.

Her oew functions haveo't affected her wardrobe. "I've always worn classic clothes, you know. Maybe oow I'm a little more classic, that's all. I couldn't wear wild clothes. People wouldn't understand. And it isn't necessary, now is it?"

Despite protocol, which, one feels, Mrs. Pompidou lives with but doesn't always abide by, she's managed to lead a fairly normal and what she calls "a very banal life." She spends a lot of time with her family. She has lunch ooce a week with her daughter-in-law and sees her grandson "*chez nous*"—which means her Quai de Béthune apartment. Every Sunday, all the family meets at the Pompidous' Orvilliers country house, called, no kidding, "The White House." She doesn't visit frieods—"no time"—but friends "often dine with us at the Elysée. That way, my husband can enjoy them too."

She attributes her physical fitness to horseback riding. "I love it. I ride at least once a week at the Gardes Républicains' *manège*, near the Ile Saint-Louis." In the Lot (where they have a farm) "we live on horseback. My son rides a lot too but not my husband unfortunately. He has a bad back."

She has been to the United States once—"nine years ago, when my husband was a banker. I love New York. *Enormément*. It has great beauty."

Ten Hats

The wardrobe she's taking to the United States for a week-long trip beginning Feb. 24 will come from her usual favorite designers—Chaoel, Laroche, Dior, Cardin and Saint Laurent. She plans to get two midi coats—"I haven't any yet," and "*quelle horreur*" ten hats. "I never wear hats unless I have to. But after I wear a hat, I get dozens of letters from milliners thanking me. Theo it's nice to know you've helped."

If left alone, she would like to cross the United States on a bus. But when asked whom she would like to meet, she drew a rare blank. "I really don't know," she said. "Jackie Kennedy, yes, that would interest me. She's of French origin and she was here nine years ago. She's an elegant woman. But I really don't know anybody there. Beg your pardon, I do know Mr. Ford."

Mrs. Pompidou may not know too much about the United States but her nieces do. "They're mad for doughnuts," she said. "Do you know where I could buy some?"

Is she happy to be France's first lady? There's a silence. "I'm neither happy, nor unhappy," she says. "I just try to do what's expected of me."

Daniel Crap-ASA Press.

FIRST LADY'S CHOICE—Mrs. Pompidou is surrounded by sculpture by Arp, right, and Agam, painting by Robert Delaunay and Knoll furniture.

PEOPLE:

Getting Rich Quick—By the Numbers

In London, four building workers lit their cigars from a pound note and generously disclosed the system which brought in $564,000 on a one-cent investment on a soccer pool. The system depends on a biscuit tin and numbers. As 49-year-old Roy Warner explained: "Four of us were involved. Every month each member could fill in the pool coupon as he chose. I chose to throw numbers into an old biscuit tin and selected my wife to pull the numbers out. And that's how we hit the jackpot." Warner's partners are bricklayers Stanley Wilby, 60, Bob Goodwin, 48, and Jack Thompson, 30. Said Wilby: "Normally we would take home around £17 ($40.80) from our jobs. Now we've got money."

* * *

It is "something old, something finished," said Gina Lollobrigida in confirming a report that two years ago Dr. Christian Barnard had asked her to become his wife. "After thinking about it I decided to say oo," said the actress. Why bring the matter up now? Because, she told reporters in Las Vegas, where she is discussing movis offers, she had heard that the former Mrs. Barnard, Aletta, was writing a book and planned to include letters Gina had written to Barnard. Gina said she has instructed her attorneys to take legal action if anything she wrote to Barnard is published without her consent. The actress is engaged to marry George Kaufman, a New York businessman. No date has been set for the wedding. The doctor is engaged to marry 20-year-old Barbara Zoellner, a Johannesburg socialite. No date has been announced, but Tuesday a baker in Johannesburg was told to deliver a wedding cake for Saturday. And yesterday, he was told to forget it—not that the wedding was off. Seems the baker was so proud of the heart-bedecked cake that he called in the press. Which made Barbara's mother so furious that she canceled the order.

* * *

The boxing career of Tiny Tim has come to an end, less than a minute after it began. The long-haired singer climbed into the ring with Jose Napoles in Los Angeles, where Napoles is training for a defense of his world welterweight title Saturday. Napoles danced around, took a half-serious swipe at his opponent and Tiny Tim collapsed with a girlish squeak. "It was wild," said the singer after he recovered. He added that he did not approve of boxing.

* * *

Those three Japanese women taking part in an experiment to try to hatch hen's eggs inside their brassieres are still waiting, but a happy event is expected by at least one of them within hours. Two, Yumia Akasaka, 19, and Kiyoko Furunuchi, 23, were selected from among 251 women for the experiment, designed to try to hatch fertile eggs with average body temperatures. Mrs. Tomiko Koyama, 67, who claims she has previously hatched hen's eggs in her bosom, joined the girls later. The two girls have been incubating the eggs in plastic containers inside their brassieres since Jan. 21. Mrs. Koyama had been mothering two eggs at her suburban home until she joined the girls in their hotel room in Tokyo on Monday. Miss Akasaka has only one egg—she dropped the other early in the experiment. Miss Furunichi has two. The experiment is under the direction of Dr. Gen Kato, director of an animal-bird hospital. He said Tuesday that Miss Akasaka's egg may hatch within 12 hours, but everybody is still waiting.

AP.

If, as is written, every dog has its day, then today belongs to Ch. Arriba's Prima Donna, a three-year-old boxer named best-in-show at the Westminster Kennel Club contest in New York. The boxer has two masters, Dr. P. J. Pagano and Dr. Theodore Fickes, of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Mexican Bought Stradivarius For $2.80

PUEBLA, Mexico, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—A 71-year-old shopkeeper, Domingo Sanchez, has been playing a Stradivarius violin in his spare time for years without knowing he had a fortune in his hands.

Mr. Sanchez bought the violin from a hobo in 1931 for 35 pesos (about $2.80).

Mr. Sanchez, who lives alone and sells household goods, has now been offered 2.5 million pesos ($200,000) for it but has refused to sell.

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NEUILLY: exceptional, private garden, large living + bedroom, very well furnished, all comfort, phone, garage. Fr. 1,300. — BAI. 99-79.

AUTEUIL: well furnished studio, kitchen, bath, phone. Fr. 900, all included. ETO. 14-91.

GABCHES, new, high class, living + 4 rooms, unfurnished, on park, 3 loggias, 2 baths, maid's rooms, garage. Fr. 1,680. KLE. 97-98.

6th, UNIQUE VIEW ON SEINE: unfurnished, superb 4 rooms, 2 baths, kitchen. Fr. 1,500. ELY. 60-65.

BATIGNOLLES: studio, furnished, 6th floor. Fr. 500. B&B. 58-34, morning.

MADELEINE, furnished studios, shower, private W.C., phone, central heating. Fr. 650. ANJ. 34-31.

MARAIS nice, calm unfurnished, living + 2 bedrooms, luxurious equipped kitchen, modern bathroom, carpets, comfort. Fr. 1,100. ARC. 55-83.

BOULOGNE, modern building, very beautiful double living, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, phone, furnished. Fr. 1,400, all included. MIR. 67-77.

BY OWNER, 42 Ave. FOCH: 3 immediate furnished studios, bath, kitchen, phone, private entrance. Fr. 750. Write to: Box 24,681 Herald, Paris.

MORE CLASSIFIED PAGE 13

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TEXT: (Count 34 letters, spaces or punctuation marks per line or approximately five words. White space charged extra. Abbreviations not accepted.)

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Situations Wanted		
1 time	$0.90	$1.40
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